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### For Japan, Export Surge And No Will To Fight It

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service
TOKYO — After years of negotistions to bring Japan's huge trade surpluses under con-trol, the exporting machine that has fueled this country's reputation as an economic aggressor country's reputation as an economic aggressor is roaring back to life amid signs that some of Japan's biggest companies are stepping up their exports to survive one of the biggest economic downturns in recent Japanese history.

The increases in Japanese history.

The increases in Japanese strade surplus with the world, and with the United States in particular, come at what Japanese officials describe as the worst possible time, just as the Chinton administration is facing its first demands from

administration is facing its first demands from several industries that it provide protection From Japanese imports.

But this time, Japanese political leaders are

Jot even bothering to launch the latest in their Import Now!" campaigns — staples of the country's trade politics until recently — apparently out of fear that it would only reveal how belpless they are to reverse the huge increases of The size of the problem is likely to become

· Yasushi Mieno, Japan's central bank chief, is i now seen as too cautious. Page 11.

vividly evident on Friday, when the Japanese government is expected to release, with some

dread, its trade totals for 1992. Japan's surplus with the world is expected to hit \$136 billion, a record and more than twice

the figure in 1990. The United States will account for roughly a third of the surplus, running a trade deficit with Japan of \$45 to \$47 That is still shy of the \$52 billion record set six years ago, but few here doubt that, if current trends continue, 1993 figures will break the past

ceilings. The governor of Japan's central bank. Yasushi Mieno, said last week that the trade Jumplus "will inevitably continue to grow." The result, many Japanese fear, is that government efforts to build a relationship with the new U.S. administration will be undercut even

before they begin. Over the past few weeks the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Michael H. Armacost, has quietly advised Japan's senior political leaders that their first meetings with the Clinton adminis-tration should include concrete proposals that promise to turn the figures around quickly.

While Mr. Armacost has steered clear of telling the Japanese what kind of new ininatives to offer or making them a condition of a first neeting, he has made it clear by implication that a major plan to spur government and private spending — and thus improve imports — would be the best way to avoid souring the first encounters with Mr. Clinton's economic

But so far, the Japanese government has shown few signs of heeding the advice. Officials have said privately that in a climate of corporate cutbacks and some of the country's first layoffs in a generation, Japanese companies cannot be persuaded to buy more foreign parts and components at the expense of their long-term relationships with their traditional suppli-

- Business executives are increasingly blaming the government of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for reacting far too slowly and sticking by a spending program that it devised months ago and that now appears extremely inadequate. Last week, Mr. Miyazawa conceded in the parliament that the government had badly misjudged the depth and severity of Japan's downturn. But the prime minister, his approval ratings in Japanese public-opinion surveys already at near-record lows, declined to commit himself to greater spending.

"There is a feeling that it is not nearly enough," said Yotaro Kobayashi, the chairman of Fuji-Xerox Co. Ltd. and a spokesman for the Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business organization. But Mr. Kobayashi also said that See SURPLUS, Page 7



# Bundesbank Lowers Rates, Salvaging Currency Grid

### A 'Welcome First Step,' But Problems Remain

By Tom Redburn nal Herald Tribune

PARIS — By easing its monetary policy at a critical time, the Bundesbank has helped revive the stalled drive for European economic and political integration. But the German central bank, analysts and officials said Thursday, needs to cut interest rates further in coming months to prevent any additional setbacks.

"It's a good political signal that comes at a moment when one was entitled to worry about the long-term stability of the European Monetary System," said Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission.

But Mr. Delors, who called the move "the first sign of a reversing of the renationaliza-tion of economies," said that rates must still go substantially lower in Germany soon to help restore growth in Europe and salvage his hopes for the creation of a single European currency before the end of the decade.

Indeed, earlier in the day at a conference on economic and monetary union, Mr. De-lors insisted that economic improvement was necessary to foster further European He said that if there was "no glimmer of

hope" over the next few months, then European monetary union would "become im-

Independent analysts agreed.
"This is an extremely welcome first step," said Graham Bishop, a specialist on European monetary affairs at Salomon Brothers in London. "But it is insufficient to solve all the problems that are besieging Europe right

The Bundesbank's action came at a par-

ticularly important time for Denmark and France, two countries at the heart of the current debate over European unity.

In Copenhagen, where the krone has been under intense pressure in recent days, all the leading political parties announced an agreement Thursday to hold a decisive sec-ond referendum on the Maastricht Treaty on European Union on May 18.

Danish voters narrowly rejected the Maastricht agreement last June. That vote lifted the curtain on a series of dramatic polinical and currency crises that served to pull the props out from under the shakily constructed stage set of economic and mon-

To help rebuild the European model along the lines of the Maastricht blueprint, Danes need to be persuaded to reverse their vote. The treaty requires unanimous approval by all 12 EC members before it can come into effect. Only Denmark and Britain, whose Parliament will not vote unless Danes approve, have failed to ratify the agreement, A devaluation of the krone, by undermin-

ing one of the strongest currencies still closely tied to the Deutsche mark, could be a fatal blow to the drive for a European monetary

"If the krone goes, Maastricht would probably be buried," an EC official in Brussels said, arguing that Copenhagen had been looking for a strong sign of support from its EC partners to help make the case for the treaty. "Why should the Danes vote to join a elnb that doesn't want them as members?" Denmark, which holds the chair of EC president for the first six months of the year,

See ERM, Page 7

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank answered Europe's clamor for cheaper credit Thursday, cutting its two key interest rates in a surprise move that was variously interpreted as being just in time, too soon, too little and too

The German central bank reduced its discount rate to 8 percent from 8.25 percent and its more market-sensitive Lombard emergency

funding rate to 9 percent from 9.5 percent.

The curs were immediately followed by similar reductions in Belgian, Austrian and Dutch official lending rates, and were welcomed by French and British officials.

Analysts said the Bundesbank had acted just in time to salvage what is left of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism, where speculative turmoil had forced the exit of the British pound and Italian lira and devaluations of the Spanish peseta, Portuguese escudo and Irish punt. In addition, the analysts said, the rate cuts should give European economies squeezed by persis-tently high interest rates some room to breathe.

Helmut Schlesinger, president of the Bundes-bank, said at a hastily called news conference in Frankfurt, "We hope the speculation is now over." He described recent attacks on currencies as "an unfriendly domino game in which speculators knock down one currency after the

Only Monday, Mr. Schlesinger, quoting from a newspaper editorial, used the word "ignora-muses" to describe those who thought German rates were too high.

The German move trails a trend toward lower lending rates in other countries whose economies have been in slumps, including the United States, Britain, and Japan, which earlier Thursday cut its discount rate to an all-time low.

True to character, the Bundesbank tried to play down the international aspects of its action, calling the rate cut a reaction to "changing domestie and global economic conditions," Indeed, in its statement, the Bundesbank said almost as an afterthought that it hoped its decision "might also reduce tension in currency

But international monetary analysts were of a different opinion. "I think probably the exchange rate mechanism was a much bigger factor today" than German economic considerations, Richard Reid, chief economist at UBS Phillips and Drew in Frankfurt, told Reuters.

And Rüdiger Pohl, the most senior member of the German government's council of eco-nomic advisers, said: "There would also have been major difficulties with the exchange-rate

mechanism if Germany had not cut rates." While Germany's neighbors celebrated, the reaction at home was much more subdued, and even critical. Some feared the Bundesbank had sacrificed its independence under international pressure to cut rates despite relatively high inflation. In addition, the cuts were variously criticized as being too soon because the federal government and unions had not yet proven their commitment to price stability, or too little and too late to give the German economy any

"It's hard to imagine this easing will have major economic stimulation effects," commented the Federation of German Industry, which said a larger interest rate cut at this time

immediate boost.

"would have been irresponsible given that risks to price stability are still high." One domestic factor that may have swayed the Bundesbank to hasten its rate cut was the likelihood that Western Germany's public sector unions would accept a wage increase well

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below the levels originally sought.

Indeed, the OeTV and DAG public sector unions agreed overwhelmingly late Thursday to accept an average 3 percent nominal wage in-crease, less than inflation, in their second round of discussions in Stuttgart.

The union had originally sought a 4.0 percent raise, and employers had offered 2.25 percent. Last year, by contrast, the public sector squeezed out an average 5.4 percent raise only after months of negotiation and an 11-day

See RATES, Page 13

### A Surprise Without Much Staying Power

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune

PARIS - The surprise far ontweighed the substance of the Bundesbank's cut in interest rates Thursday, analysts said, leaving open the question of whether the relief in the foreign exchange market was anything but temporary.

A buying frenzy erupted in European currency and short-term bond markets after the re-

duction, for which markets had given up hope, at least for this week The most dramatic effect was in Europe's exchange-rate mechanism, where tensions abat-ed. Early in the day they had intensified when

the Belgian franc joined the Danish krone and the French franc on the list of endangered

In announcing the cuts, Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, said he believed the move would end speculation against currencies in the mechanism, which has become a recurrent event since the crisis last autumn that forced the pound and the lira to withdraw temporarily from the system and the peseta, the

scudo and the Irish punt to be devalued.

Although officials in the major European capitals welcomed the cuts as an important signal of the further easing to come, the root problem of high interest rates at a time of rising unemployment and slowing economies remained untouched, analysts said.

"The Bundesbank's move was quicker than expected," said Matthew Brumsen at Goldman Sachs in London, "but the magnitude was dis-

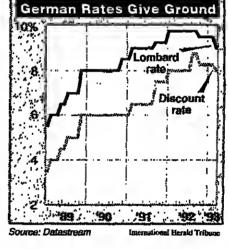
appointing. While the immediate pressure is off the Danish krone and the French franc, it's not clear they won't re-emerge."

The mark's retreat was broad-based. The Danish krone, pinned to its floor level of 3.9016 to the mark on Wednesday, strengthened to 3.85 to the mark, aided by the Bundesbank's cut and a two-point rise in Denmark's discount rate earlier Thursday, to 11.50 percent. The French franc firmed to 3.3846 to the

mark from 3.3971 Wednesday.

The dollar also benefited, hitting a 10-month high at 1.6670 DM before closing in London at 1.6558, up a pfenuig from 1.6455 Wednesday. The Bundesbank's move lowered its maxi-

See MARKETS, Page 12



### Wall Street Stocks Set Record as Productivity Soars

By Lawrence Malkin ional Herold Tribune

NEW YORK - Reductions in international interest rates and further optimistic reports about the U.S. economy sent Wall Street to a new high Thursday. The Dow Jones industrial average caught up with other stock market indexes and closed at a record of 3,416.74.

Hesitant about the new administration and the course of the economy, investors moved into cyclical stocks, the economically sensitive issues that are a large component of the Dow, which hit its previous high if 3,413.21 last June.

Hopes of economic revival abroad also pushed increase in December factory orders. For the up the stocks of U.S. multinationals.

"It is a sigh of relief on the Continent and a sigh of optimism in the United States," said Alan Ackerman of Reich & Co. He noted that the market at last seemed to be shaking off its doubts about the Clinton administration. News of Germany's rate cuts, following

closely on lower rates in Tokyo, coincided with more good news for the U.S. economy, notably a 2.7 percent increase last year in the productivity of factories, the biggest increase in 20 years. The government also reported a 5.3 percent

The news about productivity was a twoedged sword for the president, giving him good news about the productive base of the economy and bad news about the smaller number of workers needed to increase output.

The flip side of this are the huge layoffs in major U.S. companies and the slow growth of employment throughout the economy. A report Thursday on unemployment claims for the week that ended Jan. 23 showed a decline of only 11,000, to 352,000, which did not suggest any improvement in the nation's labor market.

Thursday could mean faster growth, higher government revenues and a lower deficit, which would help solve one of his problems. He added: "It could mean we'll have more jobs, which is the real issue. But we don't see it

Late Thursday, a U.S. Treasury official said that the Group of Seven would hold a getacquainted session of economic policymakers this month or early in March. The meeting should be held in Europe and will have no fixed agenda. No announcements were expected to curerge the talks, the official said.

To Quiet Critics, U.S. Eases

### Clinton Seeks Time to Weigh Alternative

Stance on Plan for Bosnia

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Timer Service
WASHINGTON — The Clinton administra-

tion, in an effort to defuse criticism that it was undermining international peace efforts for Bosnia without having an alternative of its own, tried Thursday to soften its complaints about the plan put forward by UN and EC mediators and asked for more time to produce its own

The White House also insisted that although President Bill Chinton was not taking part in the discussions of his national security advisers over what to do in Bosnia, that did not mean he was not involved or abreast of the situation. "He's being kept fully informed on what the decisions are," said Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary. There are some things that are debated on a staff level and looked at. The president is fully informed about the process and he'll continue to work with them."

Ms. Myers denied that Mr. Clinton was trying to block the plan developed by the European Community mediator Lord Owen, a former British foreign secretary, and the United Na-tions mediator Cyrus R. Vance, a former U.S. secretary of state.

She said that Mr. Clinton "is just now saying that if the parties agree to it, that he would support it." But so far, she noted, not all the parties have agreed to the Vance-Owen plan. "He's not trying to block the plan," Ms. Myers said, adding that Mr. Clinton "supports the process, and supports the good work that Lord Owen and former Secretary Vance have

The president will lead but at this point he's considering his options," she said.

The Vance-Owen plan would divide Bosnia-Herzegovina into 10 semiautonomous prov-inces — three mostly Serbian, three mostly Croatian, three mostly Muslim and one mixed connected by a loose central government. Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the House Foreign

Fighting between Serbs and Croats was the most intense in a year, Page 2.

Affairs Committee, said Thursday that he would like to see the White House be "more positive and forthcoming in support of the Vance-Owen effort."

To say that you support it if all the parties support it begs the question, because clearly all the parties don't support it," Mr. Hamilton

"The underlying fact here is that no leader is prepared to massively intervene in the former Yugoslavia with the kind of resources we used in the Gulf to throw back aggression," he said, "and if you are not prepared to intervene in that fashion then you have to deal with less forceful means and work within them."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that it was only prudent that the administration take its time and consider carefully all of its options before moving one way or another in the Balkans.

"In Bosnia," Mr. Christopher said, "we've inherited one of the most difficult foreign poli-cy problems that can be imagined, I think one of the most difficult that I've ever known." the most difficult that I've ever known." "I make no apologies for the fact that we're

See OPTIONS, Page 7

### Kiosk

### **GM Loses \$105 Million Damage Suit**

General Motors Corp.'s stock fell sharply investors grew concerned about the long-was rammed in the side by another truck. as investors grew concerned about the long-term repercussions of a \$105 million damages award against the automaker. (Page 11) A jury in Atlanta awarded a Georgia couple the damages after it found GM negligent in the 1989 death of their son, whose

Down

0.13%

90.39

**General News** Europe must retbink planned defense cuts, offi-Page 2.

cials say. A U.S. judge in New York is Mr. Clinton's choice for attorney general. Page 3. Indonesia is buying a third of the navy of the former East Germany. Page 7. Page 18.

Laisure

GM is under an investigation to deter-mine whether 4.7 million pickup trucks with

side-mounted fuel tanks should be recalled.

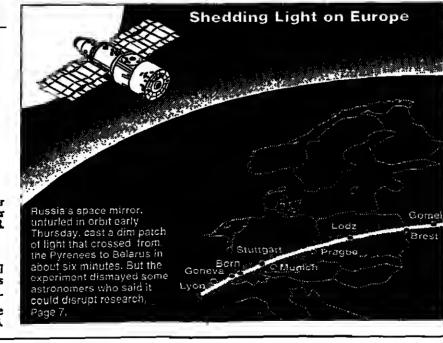
than 100 fire deaths.

The vehicles have been involved in more.

It's a buyer's market for tomists in Bangkok after last year's crisis. Page 8.

pharmaceutical interests to Procordia. Page 11.

Business/Finance Montedison is likely to sell Campbell Soup got more of Arnotts. Page 15. of Arnotts.



ran the baseball team.

### In New York, 'Zoo' Enters the Lexicographic Doghouse

By Francis X. Clines

124,40

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The New York Zoological Society, having decided that the word "zoo" has become an urban pejorative with a limited horizon, is dropping the word from its parks, including the Bronx Zoo and the Central Park Zoo.

They are to be called "wildlife conservation parks" beginning Monday, said William Conway, president of the society. Mr. Conway concedes he risks greatly bestirring much of the urban menagerie beyond the 10,000 creamres of the, uh, zoos. But he says he must do something about the little word.

"I've been here 37 years, and it's like changing my father's

name," he said. "But it's about time." After arguing over the idea of casting aside "zoo" for the last two years, the society's directors finally agreed with Mr.

Conway that the time had come to make the serious point to the city and the world that the society runs much more than 200s, with 158 conservation and research projects flourishing

"It goes far beyond what you see at the 200," said Mr. Conway, mable himself to drop the word during an interview. "It's short and snappy — zoo — and we know we created a problem," he said. "But in The American Heritage Dictionary the word zoo has a secondary meaning of a situation or place marked by 'rampant confusion or disorder.

"We are not confused or disordered. And it's really too late for the simple idea of conventional zoos. We need a sea

"The other day a friend asked a taxi driver to take him to the Central Park Zoo," Mr. Conway recalled. "The guy said: Which zoo? The whole city's a zoo.' The 98-year-old society is so set on its course that it does not even want to see the word in its own title and is officially changing its name to NYZS/The Wildlife Conservation Soci-

among the New York Yankees when George S. Steinbrenner

word "Bronx," becoming the International Wildlife Conserva-Questioned about possible confusion resulting among the city's Homo sapiens, Mr. Conway apologized a bit but said he hoped New Yorkers would come to realize the changing world

ety. The Bronx Zoo, the city's best-known, will even lose the

implicit in the new title.

"Calling Yankee Stadium 'the Bronx Zoo' is the kind of thing I'm talking about," he said, referring to an era of disorder

Up 42.95

3,416.74

The Dollar

124.82



Norv

# cause of a name — and the powerful ripples of its history. Salonika is the capital of Greece's north-ten province, Macodonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great Just to the north there is a smaller area, the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition une ten that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition une tent that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition une tent that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition une tent that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition une tent that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition une tent that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition under that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition under that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition under that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition under that name. Like most other Greeks the Macedonia, hat is seeking international recognition under the formal province of the constant of t What's in a Name? Balkan Expansion, Greeks Fear U.S. Experts WORLD BRIEFS

By Alan-Cowell New York Times Service

SALONIKA: Greece — Stavros Georgo-poulos, a fishmonger here in Greek Macedonia, was prying apart layers of frozen sole with all the surgical delicacy that a screwdriver permits as he talked about his neighbors in the former Yugoslav republic that is also called Macedonia.

"We should dig out the tomahawk and go on the warpath," he said, brandishing the screwdriver like a battle-ax. "Ask anybody here - we should go put the boot in. They have stolen our name.

Selling mussels at his side, his daughter, Sassa, cast him a glance as cold as his wares. "Yes, but it's too late," she said. "We should have started that earlier. When I shouted for war, you were sleeping."

He suggested, somewhat abruptly, that she return to selling mussels. The small exchange said something about

the mix of bravado and bitterness that has seized Greece's second city, which is bal-anced on an old Balkan fault line.

Trouble has come to the door, without invitation or welcome, bringing bold talk of war as people wonder whether they are next in line for Balkan combustion. And all be-

Like most other Greeks, the Macedonians here do not like that at all, saying recognition of the state under its existing name would embolden it to claim Greek Macedonia and other territories for a "Greater Macedonia" - "greater" being one of those epithets that conjure all the Balkans' worst bogeys of

Moreover, the Macedonia to the north is made up of Slavs and Albanians, who are historically distinct from the Macedonians of Alexander the Great.

Thus, for a year, Greece has prevailed upon its European Community partners to withhold recognition that the former Yugoslav republic says it needs in order to secure its frontiers in a region of territorial ambi-

Now, though, the Macedonia to the north has taken its campaign to the United Na-

among Greeks that however the question is decided, trouble will follow, if only because it always has.

Bulgaria had designs on Macedonia in the late 19th century, and Macedonia was embroiled in two Balkan wars at the beginning of the 20th century. In World War II Bulgaria, then an ally of Nazi Germany, occupied part of northern Greece. And in the Greek civil war in the late 1940s, Tito sought to piece together a Communist "Greater Mac-edonia" from Yugoslavia to the Aegean Sea.

"The generation that went through this war still remembers these things, and it's natural that the Greek people should be very sensitive concerning this issue," Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said in an inter-

The Greek pressure is also intended to persuade Kiro Gligorov, the leader of Mac-

"Greater Macedonia." Such practices, Greeks say, provide evidence that the repub-lic will show the same expansionism that Serbia has shown.

Mr. Mitsotakis said Greece wanted the republic to win wider recognition as a nation, but we don't want it to create problems."

For the former Yugoslav republic, however, what the Greeks are asking for is the suffocation of 40 years of teaching, promot-ed by Tito, to implant Macedonian national-

At the United Nations, the United States. Britain and France have urged Mr. Gligorov to accept recognition as the Former Yugo-slav Republic of Macedonia while the issue is mediated. Mr. Gligorov says that is unacceptable, a stand Mr. Mitsotakis calls "dan-

By Elaine Sciolino New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Reflecting the complexity of Russia's prob-lems, one of the CIA's most senior analysts has laid out the divisions within the intelligence community and among independent Western and Russian experts on how best to reform Russia and promote its na-

scent democracy.

George Kolt, the national intelligence officer for Russia and Eurasia, told a Senate panel Wednesday of three broad areas of disagreement over the degree and pace of reform. His testimony illustrates how difficult it will be for the Clinton administration to reach a consensus on a strategy for Russia as it begins its formal policy review. Asked at a hearing of the Senate

Armed Service Committee by Sen-ator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat and committee chairman, to describe the areas of greatest uncertainty and disagreement about the former Soviet Union inside the intelligence community, Mr. Kolt said the disagreements were widely shared both inside and outside gov-

Politically, Mr. Kolt said, there was a debate over whether President Boris N. Yeltsin "should push for a breakthrough" by holding new elections and setting up a new constitutional system or whether it is better to stick to a "policy of compromise," of slower, more even movement.

Economically, he added, some analysts believe that "shock therapy is the only way to reform" the economy, while others hold to the view that radical change is too disruptive and that there has to be gradual change controlled by the

A third issue of disagreement, he said, relates to what is the greatest danger in Russia today, inflation or unemployment. Mr. Kolt said be and others share the view that inflation, which leads people to hold on to money less and less, is the worse problem.

Perhaps what was most interesting about his remarks was that he tended toward the optimistic end of the spectrum on the current reform movement. He rattled off a litary of positive developments, including the move toward privatization, the "lively media" and the increasing importance of the Constitutional Court

"So much has been accomplished" in a peaceful way, he said, adding that Mr. Yeltsin's leadership has been critical in making political and economic tradeoffs and maintaining popular support.

But when questioned about whether Mr. Yeltsin was "our best hope" for a pro-Western Russian leader, Mr. Kolt offered praise but not exclusive support, saying that there were other reformers and entrepreneurs who were important.

At one point Mr. Kolt seemed to be promoting more aid for Mos-cow, saying that the Russians were asking the United States for \$26 million to continue a privatization effort

But he also called the problem of Russia and the other republics the biggest American security concern for decades to come, and noted the downside: widespread crime and corruption, the absence of a concept of private property, a divided currency system, political inlighting and the danger of hyperinfla-

parliament and had opposed the party's petition from the start. She said Thursday that she and her four colleagues "could no longer identify with the extreme positions" of the party's leader, Jörg Haider, who was once

#### the rising star of the Austrian right. Belarus Ratifies Disarmament Pact

MINSK, Belarus (Reuters) — The parliament in the former Soviet republic of Belarus ratified the START-1 treaty Thursday at a closed session during which deputies demanded more help from Russia to cover the cost of disarmament.

The outcome left Ukraine as the only former Soviet republic yet to The ourcome left Ukrame as the only former Soviet republic yet to ratify the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks pact, under which Russia assumes responsibility for what was once the Soviet nuclear arsenal.

Parliament also approved Belarus's adherence to the Nuclear Nonpro-Parliament also approved Belarus's

#### Tapes Sealed in India Riot Inquiry

BOMBAY (AP) —A court battle was under way Thursday over tapes of police radio dispatches during Hindu-Muslim nots last month that or pouce radio dispatches during rimmi-Musini nots issumonth that allegedly show the police supporting the Hindus.

The Bombay High Court ordered Wednesday that the 77 cassettes be sealed and held in police custody until it decides whether they can be used 1. Judge

Attorne

as evidence by a judicial inquiry into the riots, which swept the city for 12 days. About 600 people were killed and 1,200 injured. days. About 600 people were killed and 1,200 injured.

According to a transcript of one of the disputed tapes, a voice from the control room instructed the police at the site of a burning Muslim-room as business to "let it burn." The transcript also quoted the control room as saying, "Don't burn anything that belongs to a Maharashtran," referring to the Hindus of the state of Maharashtra, of which Bombay is the capital. "But burn everything belonging to a Miyan," or Muslim.

#### China Releases 2 Dissidents Early

HONG KONG (AFP) — China confirmed Thursday that it had released two imprisoned dissidents, one a former aide of the deposed party secretary Zhao Ziyang, before the end of their prison terms.

They were Wang Xizhe, 43, a leader of the 1979 "Democracy Wall" movement, and Gao Shan, 37, a former economic adviser to Mr. Zhao, who was removed from power after Chinese anthorities violently suppressed student demonstrations in 1989.

#### UN Envoy Leaves Haiti as Talks Fail

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) - Efforts by the United Nations to restore Haiti's elected government collapsed Thursday after three days of talks, as Haitian authorities rejected plans they previously accepted for the deployment of hundreds of human-rights observers.

A special United Nations envoy to Haiti, Dante Capato, left the

country Thursday after Haitian authorities presented him with a long list of conditions for their cooperation with international efforts to settle arti's 16-month-old political crisis. Diplomats said the conditions - which included effective recognition

of the military-backed government, the immediate lifting of a hemisphere-wide embargo and numerous restrictions on the role of the observers — would have virtually guaranteed the failure of efforts to end widespread human rights abuses in Haiti and restore the elected government that was overthrown by soldiers in September 1991.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Hamburg sirport's main terminal was evacuated when an X-ray of a senger's suitcase showed it to be filled with what the authorities thought was 20 kilograms of explosives. Embarrassed security officials acknowledged later that the bag contained only chocolates, performe and

Most cars were banned from central Prague on Thursday after smog levels exceeded accepted standards. Forecasters said that weather conditions should permit a lifting of the ban at the end of the week. (Reuters)

Three Muslim militarits threw a bomb at an Egyptian bus carrying 15 South Korean tourists near the Pyramids on Thursday, but security sources said no one was hurt. The attack represented the latest in a series of attempts to sabotage the tourism industry. United Airlines will offer 10 percent discounts on excursion fares to

people 62 and older and for one companion of any age traveling on the me flight. The discount applies to travel on United flights throughout the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada. A French union threatened a rail strike Monday night in anticipation of

verdict in the trial of an engineer for an accident at Gare de l'Est station

in Paris in 1988. The union filed papers saying it planned to strike from 8:00 P.M. Monday to 6:00 A.M. on Wednesday. However, the strike in capected only if the engineer, Lionel Veniant, 33, is found guilty Monday. for the crash in which one person died and 73 were injured. (AFP)

Argentina has canceled Carnival, the period of feasting and revelry just before Leut, in an attempt to head off an outbreak of cholera. Leut begins

Antirak and major U.S. freight railroads agreed to removing most legal and financial barriers to expansion of high-speed train operations nationally, including relief for freight companies from all passenger-train accident liability. The plan generally allows the use, after negotiations, of freight track anywhere in the country for passenger service at speeds to 150 miles per hour if Amtrak or governmental bodies pay for improvements and shield freight companies from legal liability. (WP)

### Croats Stall, Serbs Say, As the Clashes Heat Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches GORICA, Croatia — Serbian and Croatian forces pounded one other with artillery on Thursday in some of the beaviest fighting in a year along a narrow neck of land between the Serb-held Krajina enclave and Croatia's Adriatic coast. Krajina's Serbian command said Thursday that it had stalled a two-

ment troops after battering villages near the Adriatic with artillery fire. This is the worst day of fighting in more than a year," said Marko Bucic, whose shell-damaged farm-yard in the Croatian village of Gorica lay just two kilometers from

week offensive by Croatian govern-

Serbian lines. The Serbian claim was bolstered by Cedric Thornberry, deputy chief of the UN Protection Force, who said Serbian armored columns were preventing the Croats from

#### Official Note of Vichy Crimes

PARIS - President François Mitterrand has ordered that the persecution of Jews under the World War II Vichy regime be marked every year by a national day of commemoration on July 16, his spokesman said. That was the date on which, in 1942, police began to round up about 13,000 French Jews for deportation to the Auschwitz death camp.

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attaining all their objectives and had reconquered some territory. There were these other develop-

ments in the Balkan war: Romania's quarrel with Serbia over use of the Danube continued Thursday with Bucharest complaining that Belgrade had detained four of its tugboats, and Serbia vowed retaliation for transport minister, Zarko Katic, said, "We will not let Romanian vessels sail on the Danube if Romanians stop our ships from sailing on our stretch of the river."

 In Belgrade, public transport workers called off a two-day strike but threatened to resume their ac-





### Washington **World Business**

Washington, D.C. April 29-30, 1993

Plan to join the International Herald Tribune and the European Council of American Chambers of Commerce as they convene a major new conference, "Washington & World Business: Setting the New Agenda."

The program will include senior members of the new administration, influential representatives of American business, academia and the press.

> For further information, please contact: Jane Blackmore International Herald Tribune 63 Long Acre, London WC2 Tel: (44 71) 836 48 02 Fax: (44 71) 836 07 17

Herald Eribune

### which will take place Feb. 17-24.

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton said Thursday he was sending Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher to Israel and Arab countries later this month in an effort to get Middle East peace talks back on track.

Shrugging off the setback of being forced to postpone region-al Middle East peace talks scheduled for next week, Mr. Christopher said he was convinced Arab-Israeli negotiations could

sumption of the peace process at an early date," he said.

The negotiations have been suspended since Israel deported 415 Palestinians to a no-man'sland in southern Lebanon on Dec. 17. Its offer to return 100 earlier this week has been rejected by Arab governments and

Palestinians as madequate. The White House communications director, George Stephanopoulos, read a statement from Mr. Clinton announcing the trip, "This is an historic moment,"

it said. "It can slip away all too easily, but if we seize the opportunity, we can begin now to con-struct a peaceful Middle East for future generations." Mideast officials said Mr.

Christopher would visit Cairo, Amman, Damascus and Jerusalem. He is expected to make stops in Western Europe afterward and meet Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of Russia.

### Balkans Crisis Forces Europe to Reconsider Defense Cuts

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European governments must rethink planned cots in their armed services if the West wants to be able to deploy enough troops to contain crises such as the fighting in the former Yugoslavia, officials said Thursday.

As a step back from smaller armies, the

officials cited Britain's cancellation, announced Wednesday, of plans to disband four army regiments and to maintain the roughly 5,000 combat troops, who may be needed for United Nations peacekeeping

This reversal, described by Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind as a small adjustment, will cost roughly \$100 million a year and will have to be paid for by cuts in the

purchases of new weapons.
All the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-

sis in the former Yugoslavia: How to meet new military commitments, especially those involving large-scale peacekeeping.

freeze on new purchases of armaments, maintaining its defense spending and troop levels, of plans to buy new arms, with the cated that German troop strength would be major exception of Mirage fighter-bomb-cumbersome as a weapon to cope with while defense budgets are being cut to cut from 370,000, the ceiling set for united ers, which are candidates for hierarive exstimulate economic growth.

But the answers shape up differently in the majority of European countries, which have conscript armies. In these countries, a smaller army implies a tougher army because the shrinkage represents draftees being eliminated from the ranks and a shift to professional forces.

The biggest uncertainties involve Germany, which has Europe's largest ground army, the biggest political tensions over the reduce the \$35 billion defense bur role of the armed forces in the post-Cold percent over the next two years. War era, and a ballooning deficit caused by the cost of reunification.

purchases of new weapons.

All the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies face the same question, which has gained urgency with the escalating crimilitary spending next year, including a

Germany, to perhaps 325,000.

Even before the news from Bonn, NA-TO's searctary-general. Manfred Wörner, warned allied governments that they were starting to stretch their forces too thin. His comments came after a series of governments amounced cutbacks, includ-

· A cut in Britain's armed forces from 156,000 to 116,000 as part of a plan to reduce the \$35 billion defense budget by 5

· A rough halving of the armed forces in the Netherlands and in Belgium, which already has halted most of its spending on military readiness, including air force training flights.

Postponement by France, which is Cold War because they produced large peacetime army in adequate numbers.

port sales.

Germany's spending cuts will almost certainly jeopardize major European programs to develop advanced weapons, including a new, cheaper version of the Eurofighter jet that emerged from an earlier round of budget trimming. All of NATO's joint armaments programs, including an electronic air-defense system for Europe, have been frozen at the planning stage.

they urgently need troops to cope with need for troop rotation.

In the Gulf War, the many contents of the con

units containing draftees cannot legally be ordered into combat abroad. The shift to all-volunteer, professional armies — which exist in the United States and Britain — is especially important in

France and Germany, the two Continental powers and key allies for Western-led UN operations. Raw numbers, however, tell only part of the story about military capabilities, offi-cials said. For one thing, every soldier Modernizing weapons has become less cials said. For one thing, every soldier important for European governments because of the demise of the Soviet threat, but ly involves three soldiers, because of the

In the Gulf War, the most acute shortage for the allies was not numbers but special-Deep manpower cuts were bound to come with the end of conscript armies, which were the European model during the cialists, who are never available in any

### Matsushita (Yes, an Electronics Firm) Announces an Anti-AIDS Product

By Paul Blustein

Washington Past Service
TOKYO - Now here's a corporate announcement that you don't Thursday. see every day — especially not from a company like Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the maker of Pana-sonic, Technics and other brands of electronic goods.

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Call or write for infarmation

No, not by a long shot. But it has "ANTI-BACTERIAL MATE discovered a substance that may RIAL FOUND TO HAVE ANTI- offer at least some interesting ap-VIRAL PROPERTIES ... Effect plications, such as making toilet seats free of the herpes virus. And since the stuff can deactivate HIV, bacterial powder with special prop-

tive Against HIV, Herpes, Measles the AIDS-causing virus, in a test Viruses," read the headline on the Matsushita press release issued "make the substance available for What's going on here? Has Mat-The Osaka-based company is an sushita, the world's biggest videounlikely source of medical breaktape recorder company, found the cure for AIDS? throughs; its traditional forte has

> other companies' electronic goods. Last spring Matsushita scientists developed the substance, which is called Amenitop, an anti-



erties that allow it to be mixed into The company was trying to de-vise a method for making its appli-

ances free of bacteria. It sells electric dish dryers, for example, a popular item in Japan, which are prone to bacterial growths that spread to peoples' dishes. So Matbeen making low-cost versions of sushita figured that by mixing Amenitop into the plastic, it would have a unique selling point: a dish dryer that won't spread bacteria to dishes the way other brands do. Last May, it began selling the first

germ-resistant dish dryer. In subsequent months, Matsnshits also introduced an Amenitoplaced cordless phone and personal fax machine. Then it conducted joint research with an Osaka Uni-

versity professor, Shigehara Ueda, to see if Amenitop was effective both against bacteria and viruses. They found that Amenitop is indeed "effective in inactivating" cer-

tain viruses, including the ones that Cause measles, herpes and AIDS. What that means is that in a laboratory test tube, the presence of Amenitop will keep those kinds of viruses from spreading. It doesn't mean that a medicine has been found that will cure AIDS.

"It's most effective in the lab against herpes," said a Matsushita spokeswoman, Jane Sweeney. But how could it be used in the real world? "Well, we're into speculation here," she said."But HIV.

you know, can only be transmitted through bodily fluids. Herpes can be transmitted through things like toilet seats. So, it's very very speculative - but we do happen to be in the toilet seat business, and maybe we could make better ones."

"Matsushita does not intend to enter the pharmaceutical business," she said. "But it's obviously our dream that an effective medicine could be developed from this."

■ French Experts Skeptical French specialists reacted skeptically on Thursday to Matsushita's announcement that it had developed a silver compound that could curb the progress of HIV, as well as of herpes and measles, Agence France-Presse reported from Paris. Matsushita said that the com-

pound could serve as "an infectionpreventing condom Inbricant."

Specialists at both the Fernand Widal antitoxin center and the Pasteur institute said that although silver is a disinfectant, it is also a poison that cannot be used on hu-

mans in large doses. Silver is one of hundreds of com-mon substances — including bleach — that have a curbing effect on HIV in laboratory experiments. but cannot be used on patients, said one of the specialists.

"In any case," he said, "such an announcement is a totally useless,

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# FIRST 100 DAYS / TOWNS

# Aspin Orders \$10.8 Billion Pentagon Cut for '94 by Monday

By Barton Gellman

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Carl Carlong

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WASHINGTON - The Clinion administration, still hunting for the means to gon on Tuesday. fmance the new president's campaign agenda, has directed the Pentagon to define by Monday at least \$10.8 billion in savings for the next fiscal year.

Broadly consistent with President Bill Clinton's election platform, the cuts and accompanying policy guidance are the first concrete sign that the military services will indeed be cut below the "base force" of 1.6 million troops that the services themselves and former President George Bush described as the minimum necessary for national security.

Mr. Clinton has said he would eut \$60

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

Bill Clinton has chosen Kimoa M.

Wood, a U.S. District Court judge

in New York, to be attorney gener-

al but will not announce the selec-

tion until background checks are completed, administration officials

by Mr. Clinton's embarrassing withdrawal of his first choice for

the job, Zoe E. Baird, after she

acknowledged hiring illegal aliens

for bousebold work, officials

warned that the selection process

was moving extremely cautiously.

They left open the possibility that if

the background inquiries led to

questions about Judge Wood's qualifications or ber political via-

". bility as a comince, the president

. was ready to shift to another candi-

According to these officials, who

spoke on the coodition that they

choices are Charles F.C. Ruff, a

Washington lawyer who was a for-

mer senior Justice Department of-

oot be identified, the backup

With the White House still stung

said Thursday.

WASHINGTON - President

N.Y. Judge Is Choice

As Attorney General

from the five-year plan he inherited. De-fense Secretary Les Aspio realfirmed those goals in letters distributed inside the Penta-

Although a reduction of roughly the magnitude ordered this week was expected from Mr. Bush's \$266-billion military spending plan, the six-day deadline set by Mr. Aspin sent the military departments and agencies scrambling to comply. Mr. Clinton is expected to announce an economie stimulus package in his State of the Union speech Feb. 17, and he must submit a budget to Congress on March 23.

There will be a lot of pizza ordered at the Pentagon this weekend," said an adviser 10 one of the service chiefs.

The military has an importance to Mr. billion and 200,000 active-duty troops Clinton's budget plans that is dispropor-

known Mr. Clinton from their days

on the centrist Democratic Leader-

Judge Wood, 49, was appointed

to the court by President Ronald

Reagan in 1988, although she de-

scribed herself as a moderate Dem-

ocrat. White House officials said

wife, Hillary, in separate interviews last week, and that Mrs. Clintoo

has insisted that a woman be select-

aides begao reviewing Judge

Wood's opinions and conducting

other background ehecks Thurs-

George Stephanopoulos, the

White House communications di-

rector, said there was oot a definite

day set for the announcement, and

he denied that Mr. Clinton was

being driven by pressure to name a

The president is going to make

an announcement soon, I hope,"

Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "I don't

know the exact timing. I expect it will be within several days, but he

White House officials said that

ship Council

ed for the job.

woman.

ficial, and Gerald L. Baliles, a for-mer Virginia governor who has judgment for the job."

spending. One in five federal dollars is turf wars. spent on the military, but it also accounts Mr. Aspin's instructions for the fiscal for more than balf of all discretionary spending. That is because so many other big-ticket items in the budget, such as interest on the national debt and Social Secu-

rity, are mandated by law. Earlier this week, at the Office of Mantary savings of \$60 billion by fiscal 1997. billion proposal; the army is to find \$2.5

tionate even to its considerable share of and budget office have often fought bitter

Earlier this week, at the Office of Manspending cuts as follows: The navy is to
spending cuts as follows: The navy is for reaching Mr. Clinton's target for mili- air force is to cut \$2.8 billion from its \$81.4

changing Mr. Bush's budget assumptions.

The guidelines Mr. Aspin enunciated called for transition to a force of 1.4 mil-1994 military budget were made in terse Bon active-duty troops by 1997, with one-page letters to the acting secretaries of 100,000 of them stationed in Europe. The

the three military departments and the di-secretary asked the services to avoid disrector of the Strategic Defense Initiative ruptions to the integrity of the force and to Organization. He allocated the required make minimum use of "involuntary sepa-

not call for net savings as high as the \$10.8 billion he ordered, because he would want At that Monday night session, Gordoo billion for its proposed \$64.1 billion; and to increase spending in areas he believes Adams, who is to be associate director for the \$6.6 billion SDI budget must shed \$2.5 are underfunded. Among candidates for national security and international affairs, presented a long "how to" review that could compete with Mr. Aspin's own plans.

In previous administrations, the Pentagon and said they could not achieve savings by rotor aircraft and the Seawolf submarine. increases are programs to convert military

#### Senate Nears Passage of Family-Leave Bill

WASHINGTON - The family-leave bill, the Democrats' first major legislative goal, appeared destined for passage by the Senate

The Senate tentatively scheduled a final roll-call vote for Thursday night on the bill, which would guarantee workers up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave to care for a newborn or a sick relative.

Striving to get the hill to President Bill Clinton by the weekend.

the Democratic majority defeated a new Republican attempt earlier Thursday to amend the measure.

The House passed a slightly different version of the measure on

Wednesday, 265 to 163. With final action, the measure would be the first to pass the 103d Congress. Since the same bill was twice vetoed by former President George Bush, Democrats said its quick passage would demonstrate the end of legislative gridlock, now that their party controls both

Congress and the White House for the first time in 12 years.

Republicans at first demanded that Democrats assure them of a chance to vote on the issue of homosexuals in the military, either as separate legislation or as an amendment to the family-leave bill. The Republicans settled for a debate on the homosexual question and then allowed the family-leave bill to go forward.

The bill applies to federal, state and local governments as well as

to private employers with 50 or more workers.

#### Woolsey is Confirmed as Director of the CIA

WASHINGTON — R. James Woolsey Jr. was confirmed by the Senate as Mr. Clinton's director of central intelligence in a unanimous voice vote.

Mr. Woolsey, 51, is a Washington lawyer and former arms-control negotiator and undersecretary of the U.S. Navy.

He will be the 16th director of central intelligence, who oversees

the Central Intelligence Agency and 12 other intelligence agencies.

Mr. Woolsey told the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that the Clinton administration would review whether U.S. intelligence agencies could share commercial information with American companies to help them compete in world trade. He called the plan "the bottest current topic in intelligence policy."

#### Clinton: it's Meet the Public, Not the Press

WASHINGTON -- Mr. Clinton grew so fond of campaigning on live television over the last year that he will continue the practice as president next week in a one-hour question-and-answer session broadcast from Detroit with audiences in three other cities. Administration officials said Wednesday that the president would travel to Detroit on Wednesday for a program that will be broadcast simultaneously on ABC television affiliates in Detroit, Seattle,

Miami, Atlanta and nationally on the C-Span cable network.

The "town meeting" in Derroit, Mr. Clinton's first out-of-town appearance as president, will be broadcast one week before he delivers a major speech on economic issues before a joint session of

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#### Move for a Curb on Anti-Abortion Protests

WASHINGTON - Two House members are taking aim at a tactic used mainly by the Operation Rescue anti-abortion movement, proposing legislation that would make it a federal crime to block entrances to medical clinics as a means of protest.

The bill, co-sponsored by Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, and Representative Constance A. Morella, Republican of Maryland, would effectively invalidate a Supreme Court ruling last month curbing the federal government's authority to intervene against such demonstrations.

#### Quote-Unquote

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, on the Social Security system: "I wouldn't be surprised that unless we're more careful about this subject, the way we use those trust funds, that the whole system comes apart in the next decade."

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5- STAR-HOTELS IN



President and Mrs. Clinton and the Reverend Billy Graham at the National Prayer Breakfast in Washington on Thursday.

### Budget Deficit Pares Down Clinton's Pledge on Service Corps

By Mary Jordan and Ann Devroy Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton, confronting fiscal reality, is planning to unveil a small pilot program to allow some college students to repay government loans through community service, and not submit the huge "defining initiative" described during his election campaign.

Eli Seeal, the presi charge of the plan, said in an interview that the president's "dream" of a nationwide ". program that would be available to all students would have to give way at the outset to "the reality of the deficit."

Rather than create a "massive new fedcral program." Mr. Segal said, Mr. Clinton is thinking of bolstering some existing ser-i. vice programs and seeking financial support from state and local governments as well as businesses and nonprofit groups.

By Michael Kelly

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - You could

say Mr. Potatoe Head died so that

This week, the last issue of The

Quayle Quarterly, a publication devoted entirely to mocking Vice President Dan Quayle, hits the newsstands, while in Manhattan,

efforts are afoot for the debut

clusively concerned with poking

The Quayle Quarterly, a sharp

and sometimes savage journal cre-

ated three years ago by a Connecti-cut writer, Deborah Werksman, de-

rived most of its humor from Mr.

Quayle's gaffes, such as his mis-spelling of the word "potato" dur-ing a visit with schoolchildren. But with Mr. Quayle retiring

from public view, at least for a

while, the quarterly abruptly lost

"It's ironic, but our fortunes rose and fell with Quayle's," said Ms.

"Oh, we considered trying to go on," she said. "We thought about a

Gore Gazette, but we couldn't

its reason for living.

Werksman.

Tuesday of Bubba, a magazine ex-

fun at President Bill Clinton.

Bubba might live.

for their educations by working as teach- in Mr. Clinton's proposed plan. eas, police officers or in some other public-

But now, White House advisers fear that could cost \$18,000 a year to place one each student. In addition, the community ing to those involved in shaping the admin-istration's proposal, and there are now 5 tive expenses would come to around million college students in the United \$10,000 a year for each worker. States with government loans who would be potential candidates for a new service forgiveness and other expenses for each Some Democratical candidates.

Because of the cost as well as the logis-tics — some estimates say there are no "This program is very, very

It's a big problem with Al Gore. sorts who tend to get grumpy only You take one look at the gry and when confronted by a game warden

just give it up.

"We talked about a Clinton for more than a weekend. They are

Chronicle too, but our hearts patriotic, deeply religious, stub-weren't in it. He's not a difficult born as mules, quick with a wry target — there's a lot of material retort, and, yes, the first with a

there — but we felt we had done dirty joke about any current what we could with the genre, and

are ready to do that, with Bubba a feminist and eschewed military

Profiting From the Bubba Hubbub

Magazine Aims to Define, and Spoof, Presidential Style

think about how to make it funny.

weren't in it. He's not a difficult

it was time to let someone else pick

it up."
The folks at Allison Magazines

magazine, a pocket-sized 64-page quarterly that defines its editorial

mission as "Celebrating the First

The magazine's editor, Dean

King, said: "We noticed during the

campaign that people kept referring to Clinton as a 'bubba,' but

that a lot of people didn't seem to

idea for a magazine that defined

In a hectic week between Christ-

mas and New Year's, five people put together Bubba. Allison Maga-

zines hopes to sell 300,000 copies,

Bubba, as defined by Bubba:

So we began to formulate the

know what the word meant."

Bubba President!"

- there's a lot of material

that allowing all interested students — now available in the country — it could be rich, middle-income or poor — to repay years before more than a tiny fraction of government loans they had taken to pay eligible students would be able to take part by Congress to advise it on student aid.

Advisory Committee on Student Financial and that donations by political action committee created mittees should be limited further.

But participants said they did not dis-

Charles Moskos, a Northwestern Uni- small." service jobs is a "symbol of what this campaign is all about." He often referred to his National Service Trust Fund, said there Richard L. Berke of the New York Times proposed National Service Trust Fund as was "general agreement" among Clinton "the best money we will ever spend." advisers that for the program to be attracwages, medical insurance and administra-

student, a program involving 100,000 stu-

"Bubbes are friendly, outgoing

or when their mother-in-law stays

To skeptics who might wonder

how Mr. Clinton, an Oxford- and

Yale-educated lawyer who married

service, could possibly qualify for

bubbaness, the magazine offers several pieces of evidence, includ-ing the fact that the president wears

shirts "that look equally good on the golf course, the race track or a

The big point in proving Mr. Clinton's bubba bona fides, bowev-

er, is his mother, Virginia Kelley.

"Let's start with the facts," the magazine suggests. "Her hair is two-tone. She wears more lash than

Tammy Faye and about as many

rings as Liberace. She's been mar-nied five times to four men. She places \$2 bets, not big ones. She fishes with only live minnows and

Baptist church supper."

"Realistically, this means you have to start cuss details, and there was no agreement on fundamental issues such as Mr. Clinton's

reported from Washington:

Mr. Clinton summoned congressional Democrats to the White House to seek help such a program may be too expensive. It forgive \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year in loans for in keeping his election-year promise to act limit their spending and to restrict "soft swiftly to change campaign finance laws. money" donations that are intended to get student for a year in a service job, accordservice models being studied show that

But he won no agreement on basic elearound federal spending limits. ments of any such changes, and there were signs that the White House was backing timetable for drafting the package, which away from its plan in the face of congression of a

"This program is very, very expensive," general ideas that the amount of money Congress.

Dr. Jack Kevorkian helped a man and woman kill themselves.
 Thursday, the 10th and 11th people the proponent of medically assisted suicide has helped to die. Dr. Kevorkian's attorney, Geofficially.

frey Fieger, identified the dead as Stanley Ball, 82, in whose home in Leland, Michigan, the deaths occurred, and Mary Biernat, 73, of

Crown Point, Indiana. He was suffering from pancreatic cancer, was

legally blind and had jamidice resulting from the cancer, while she had breast cancer that had spread into her chest, Mr. Fieger said.

• Virtually all of the \$8.2 million stolen late last year from an armored car warehouse in Brooklyn was recovered in an empty apartment not

far away, and two of four suspects in the robbery were arrested, the

New York City police and the FBI said. The police said the robbery

• Three-quarters of the women doctors complained of sexual harassment in a bospital training program in internal medicine at the University of California at San Francisco. Some young male doctors

The force of an air bag opening tore a hole in a survey.
 The force of an air bag opening tore a hole in a woman's heart in a low-speed accident in September, doctors reported in the New England Journal of Medicine. The woman, 22, underwent surgery

for the life-threatening injury and was released from a hospital after

11 days. The bag opened when the woman's car strock a parked vehicle at less than 15 miles per bour (about 24 kilometers per hour).

Avisa influenza viruses has been found in 11 live poultry markets in Philadelphia, New York, and West Newark, New Jersey. The strain

of the virus is not likely to cause disease in chickens, and no

outbreaks of the disease have been detected in poultry flocks, the

During the campaign, Mr. Clinton said more than 30,000 community service slots said Brian Fitzgerald, staff director of the needed to run for office should be reduced

repeated promises during the campaign to reduce political action committee contributions to \$1,000 from \$5,000 for each candidate, to provide free or reduced-price

sional resistance.

Some Democratic leaders said after the Some Democratic leaders said after the President Jimmy Carter's campaign fisession that, for the first time in 12 years, nance proposal failed because he waited they were in accord with a president on the too long to push it through a reluctant

#### Pension Freeze Called an Option

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee told leaders of the most powerful U.S. senior citizens' organization Thursday that he believed a freeze in Social Security cost-ofliving allowances should be consid-

The chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, told the legislative council of the American Association of Retired Persons that if discussion of such a freeze was precluded, then cities would insist that mass transit be immune from cuts, and one group after another would claim

"We can't afford to let anyone escape his responsibility," he said.

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### **Two Citrus & Tomato Factories**

Monday & Tuesday, February 15th & 16th

Jaffa Mor and Pri Tnuva were formerly two Urschel, Zacml, APV and other quality of the largest Israeli Citrus and Tomato manufacturers. Originally valued at over products manufactruing factories. Both 25 million dollars, the inventory includes

plants produced a wide range of citrus eleven tomato and citrus evaporators, late products such as single strength juices, model Westfalia separators and concentrates, bases, citrus segments and centrifuges, twenty filling lines, comspecialty items. A full range of tomato puterized aseptic drum-filling line, ultra products included peeled tomatoes, diced filtration water purification system, four tomatoes, crushed tomatoes. Iomato complete tomato processing lines, seven slices and pizza sauces. The auction will high pressure processing plant boilers and feature late model, well maintained food millions of dollars worth of new processing equipment by Rossi Catelli, replacement parts. Both plants will be FMC, Westfalla, Rietz, Savl, Angelus, open for Inspection starting February 8th.

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### Quick HIV Test Is Devised for Infants

By Philip J. Hilts New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Researchers say they have found a quick method to determine whether infants are infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

The method, developed by researchers at the University of California at Los Angeles, can identify more - than 80 percent of the infants who are infected. At the same time, it does not give false results for those who are uninfected.

Until now, tests in newborns were highly inaccurate if done quickly. They could be more certain only by a more expensive and time-consuming method of sampling the child's blood.

Children born to women infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, have a 20 percent to 30 percent risk of being infected, too.

The problem has been that infants carry their mother's antibodies as well as their own if they are infected. The test retains the standard one for HIV but and Drug Administration. antibodies or the infant's.

precedes it with an overnight test that separates mother's and infant's antibodies.

bas a bust of Elvis."

In the report Thursday in The New England Journal of Medicine, the researchers noted that it appeared that about half of the infected infants got the virus in the womb and half during birth.

This is important, said Dr. Yvonne Bryson, one of the chief investigators, because it may be possible to take special precautions in delivery to prevent femses from swallowing blood or secretions from the mother and to prevent cuts or abrasions that may also provide an opening for infection.

Dr. Bryson said that the researchers would recommend that infants who might be infected get tested first at birth, when it would be possible to detect infections that took place in the womb, and then retested four to six weeks later to detect infections that occurred at birth.

The new procedure is relatively simple and inexpensive, about \$80, rather than the bundreds of dollars. result on an infant's test was due to the mother's and complex taboratory work needed for previous tests. The test must still gain approval from the Food

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Herald Cribune LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN **NEW YORK** 

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• A breakthrough in detecting ice on airplane wings has been announced by a company that makes high-tech inspection equipment. Officials of Robotic Vision Systems Inc. of Hampange, New York, said they have developed a device that will reveal small amounts of ice even in total darkness.

The convicted junk-bond king, Michael R. Milken, has left a halfway house in Hollywood and is now under house arrest at his

Agriculture Department said.

**Away From Politics** 

San Fernando Valley home. Mr. Milken, who earned as much as \$500 million a year while running the high-yield bond department at Drexel Burnham Lambert, is required to be in his house in Encino when he is not doing research for his attorney.

The New-York Historical Society is threatened with extinction and will be closed later this month for lack of funds, it was announced

FOR SAME DAY **DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES** TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL

### Bosnia Policy, Carefully

Owen has, in effect, welcomed Bill Clinton to the big leagues. The former British foreign secretary, as vain as he is smart, has decided to see if he can get the novice to swing at a trick pitch — a "googly," they call it in cricket. Mr. Clinton would be well advised to look very carefully at what his British guest is throwing and to take this opportunity to sharpen his diplomatic reflexes before he responds.

Bespeaking his years as David Owen, MP. the diplomat has argued his case in the cataclysmic terms that prevail in the House of Commons, Mr. Clinton must either do as he is told or "scuttle chances of ending the war" in Bosnia by not endorsing the deal that

Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance have brokered. There is another way to say this. Mr. Clinton can get swept along on a wave of questionable advice or he can step back and ask himself, "Why are these guys rushing me to sign a deal before my administration com-pletes its policy review on Bosnia?" Perhaps because Britain and other European governments want to wash their hands of Bosnia

and blame Washington for what follows. Or perhaps not. But it is the sort of question that presidents have to learn to ask. They also must learn to consider the track record of every adviser, invited or volunteer. Lord Owen, a serious student of security issues, is not infallible in his political judgment. Witness the all but mortal defeat to which he helped lead his Liberals in the British general election in 1987.

So what is the president to do? First, he can order the State and Defense Departments to formulate the administration's own Bosnia policy based on America's overriding interests. It will soon become apparent that if he does sign on to the plan urged by Lord Owen and Mr. Vance, he will he asked to provide U.S. troops for a mission impossible: to join UN peacekeepers who have no authority to disarm the warring parties or en-force a peace that none of them — Serbs,

Croats or Muslims - intend to live with. If American troops go into this hostile environment. Mr. Clinton and the men and women he commands have to live with the result. It is exactly this kind of decision. upon which presidencies founder. It is not really a friendly gesture to urge that it be made in haste and on partial information. Mr. Clinton has a way out. He can insist

With his cheeky, almost condescending on a better settlement, one that has enforce-lecture to a new American president, Lord able provisions for disarming the aggressors able provisions for disarming the aggressors and assuring security to all the peoples of Bosnia who wish to return to their homes and rebuild their shattered country.

Lord Owen calls his peace proposal an alternative to risky intervention. But it is not, since any accord will have to be policed by 200,000 Europeans and Americans, according to a NATO estimate.

Why then do the British and other Europeans prefer peace now, however transitory, to a more patient effort to get a settlement that could stick? Their reasons could be rooted in an outdated past. Britain, France and Russia have traditionally sided with Serbia against Croatia and Slovenia. which gravitate toward Germany. But such reflexive historical side-taking contradicts the new European consciousness that is slowly but surely displacing narrow nationalism. And it ignores the perils of "ethnic cleansing" for fragile reformist regimes throughout the former Soviet empire.

Americans, remembering the war that formed the consciousness of Mr. Clinton's generation, will not sit still for such cynical international power moves. They rightly insist that if the United States is going to play an active role in the world, its foreign policy must be faithful to American values.

If Europeans expect America to remain fully engaged in their defense, they must recognize the force of those values.

The draft accord prepared by Lord Owen and Mr. Vance does not do that. The UN Security Council will be asked to compel the Bosnian government, a UN member state, to liquidate itself. The settlement has no provision for punishing war crimes.

There is no provision for disarming the sides. The UN peacekeepers, says the text, "will not physically take over the weapons." That makes their task especially precarious. Since the Serbs object to the territorial arrangements and say they will fight imtil they get what they want, the peacekeepers will be hostage to an ongoing civil war, just as UN forces now are in Croatia.

There are other, even stronger ways to say what might happen. The object here is to say what must happen. Lord Owen's urging has brought Mr. Clinton to a critical decision of his young presidency. Now he must take his counsel from within his circle of advisers - but most of all within himself.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

#### The Federal Structure

The new president and America's governors got off to a good start. The governors were supportive of the president - any number described his problems sympathetically as "daunting" - and he of them in turn. Perhaps that should come as no surprise, since he has only just begun his term and until last month was one of them. But more was at work here than politeness.

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At some level the relationship between the federal and state governments will always be adversarial. The governors' idea of the perfect federal system is maximum aid with a minimum number of strings attached. The president and Congress think to the contrary that if they are paying for a program, it ought to serve their (national) ends. These inherent tensions over cost and control were compounded by the budget cutting of the Reagan-Bush years. The Republicans talked as ever of creating a new federalism in which power would be returned to the states, but that mainly turned out to mean a cut in federal aid. The governors tended to respond by complaining and

showing up each year with a shopping list. They still have the list, but this year, led by Governor Roy Romer of Colorado, they chose to leave the spotlight instead on the national problems of reducing the deficit and achieving health care reform. In part that represents the realization among them that they have as great a stake in solving these problems as does the president. There is no way the federal govern-

ishing the Treasury, and the best help it can offer even then is to hold down health care costs. The president, for his part, suggested that be bopes to be able to give the governors both increased aid and greater discretion in using it.

There were limits to the love feast, of course. The governors were originally supposed to endorse by name both federal tax increases and cuts in the cost of Social Security. They ended up fudging a bit on both; "we were concerned about whether ... we could bold all of our coalition

together if we did not generalize," particularly as to Social Security, Governor Romer said. President Clinton also took refuge in generalization where it suited him. While he indicated sympathy on a number of issues - welfare spending, Medicaid spending, waivers of federal welfare and Medicaid "mandates" — he, too, avoided most specifics.

But that is for later. The federal structure has been a pretty barren battleground the past 12 years. Mostly the two sides, federal and state, have been fighting over which would set the terms and pay the budget-busting costs of programs such as Medicaid. At present, these are people, members of both parties, who want to make the federal system work again, and they think they can. What a strange and encouraging portent that is.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Shots for the Children

The Clinton administration is beginning to grapple with one of America's most pressing and embarrassing health prob-lems: the frightfully low immunization rate chase would not lead to universal immuniamong preschoolers. In certain pockets of the country, fewer than half of all children receive the vaccinations they need - a record little better than strife-torn Haiti's. When very young children are not immunized, contagious diseases surge. The mea-sles epidemic of 1989-1990, afflicting chil-

dren under 5, was proof of that. Cost is part — but just part — of the problem. The price of a vaccine series rose dramatically in the past decade. Shots that were about \$7 in 1982 are now more than \$200. For a lot of parents, that is too much, especially since many insurance companies do not cover the expense. (In some states neither does Medicaid.) All this adds to the caseloads at the understaffed, underfunded public clinics, and to state budget burdens

Why not have the federal government buy all the vaccines and distribute them to both the public clinics and the private doctors? Cost would then cease to be one of the barriers to timely care. Offering free vaccines would get children back into the doctors' nffices, according to the Children's Defense Fund and others urging a 'universal purchase' plan.

The vaccine manufacturers, who fear natinnalization of their industry, are not zation, however. The states that dn buy and distribute vaccines do not have significantly better immunization rates. The reason is that cost is not the only or even the major barrier. Inconvenient clinic hours, a scarcity of health workers, long waiting lines and a lack of information contribute to much of the problem.

What the federal government should do is help state and local health departments purchase and deliver the vaccines to the most vulnerable children. (The federal share fell drastically in the Reagan years.) More workers and more highly publicized vaccina-tion drives would help. In fact, the United States could learn something from the World Health Organization, whose door-to-door campaign helped many countries reach vaccination rates of more than 80 percent. Congress and the administration should also press insurance companies and other thirdparty payers to cover the cost of routine childhood immunizations. It is an outrage that not all do. For every \$1 spent on vaccines, \$10 are saved in future health care costs. That is a bargain for everyone.

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### **OPINION**

### The Time to Head Off a Trade War Is Now

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey — Fears are spreading that the Clinton administration is moving toward a trade policy so aggressive as to unleash protectionism and a trade war among the major industrial countries.

During the campaign, Bill Clinton was ambiguous about what trade policy he would pursne. On one side, he proclaimed support for an open world economy based on free trade principles; on the other, he courted business and

Flirting with protectionism is flirting with a world catastrophe.

labor by promising a highly aggressive cam-paign against foreign countries and companies accused of wiping out American jobs.

Mr. Clinton and his aides now seem to have come down on the aggressive side. The administration has threatened to block sales to the government of European telecommunications and power-generation equipment and a wide array of services, charging that the European Community has run a buy-Europe policy

against American products.
His trade representative, Mickey Kantor, de-clared that the United States might withdraw from the government-procurement code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Has Mr. Clinton crossed the Rubicon - or is this just a get-tough threat to get the Europeans and Japanese back to serious bargaining on measures to open markets?

By Leonard Silk

Some economists who advised Mr. Clinton during the campaign say they are not sure if he is bluffing. But his advisers, including those in the administration, are split into two camps: one urging essentially free trade, the other managed trade, aimed at opening markets abroad with threats of retaliation if foreign governments will not yield. The core of managed trade would be commitments by nations to accept certain pro-portions of imports in their domestic markets.

Laura D'Andrea Tyson, new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, contends that managed trade, not free trade, is the only viable alternative in the real world to protectionism.

While Mr. Clinton stays remarkably silent on the trade issue, many American industries are seizing what they see as an opportunity to push on an open door for federal protection or trade relief. Pressures are rising from producers of steel, autos, oil, semiconductors, weapons, mov-ies, textiles and apparel. Mr. Clinton is running out of time to make up his mind. Producers demands will drive him to protectionism, which will spread as foreign countries retaliate, as they have already started to do.

If he intends to hold to his general endorse-ment of an open world trade policy, he must act now to block protectionist demands. How can the president do so? By declaring

that he will press to bring the Uruguay Round talks of GATT to a successful end, and then by moving to strengthen GATT as an instrument

for freer trade and investment for all nations.

Protectionism feeds on world recession, sluggish growth and unemployment. Mr. Clinton must go for growth, abroad as well as at home. This means acting immediately to gain the cooperation, not the hostility that will stem from a beggar-my-neighbor trade policy, of U.S. trading partners, including Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada and Mexico.

Expansion by the industrial countries is crucial to nourish growth in the rest of the world and provide markets and resources to prevent the economie and political disasters threatening the Third World and the ex-Soviet empire. Flirting with protectionism is firting with a world catastrophe. The United States should take the lead in building a more open global economic system.

The next and more difficult stage will require that other nations address the internal regulations.

tions, monopolistic practices and structural differences that are now the principal impediments to the expansion of trade and investment.

But if others, Japan and Germany most of all, do not lend greater support to a U.S. effort to strengthen the world trading system, protec-tionist pressures will intensify and the only alternative may be a highly inefficient form of managed trade, in which national power rather than economic choice will determine tort, trade - in the harm of consumers and producers everywhere.

The writer, now retired, was from 1969 to 1992 economics columnist of The New York Times, to which he contributed this comment.

### Balkans: Band-Aids Could Guarantee an Epidemic

By Flora Lewis

DAVOS, Switzerland — If some UN-spinsared agreement should manage to half fighting in Bosnia for now, the chances for a general Balkan war are greater than the chances for peace unless a much broader settlement is imposed.

That is the view of the Albanian

president, Sali Berisha, who is convinced that nothing short of direct international intervention will stop Slobodan Milosevic from continuing his fight for an "ethnically cleansed Greater Serbia once the Bosnian con-

Mr. Berisha, 48, is his desperate country's first democratically elected leader. He came to the World Economic Forum here to plead for a better understanding of the Balkan threat. He calls for quick recognition of Macedonia with international guarantees of its independence, and UN control, preferably with NATO forces, of Kosovo to reduce tension and launeb a dialogue between its Serbian masters and the 90 percent ethnic Albanian population.

"I'm against changing any bor-ers," he told me, "but Albania would resist any ethnic cleansing in Kosovo by all means."

These seem drastically unrealistic demands in the current context. Yet a visit to Kosovo and Macedonia a week ago brought me to the same conclusion. The step-by-step, bucketful-by-bucketful attempts to douse Balkan fires as they flame up are doomed to disaster; the fires cannot be isolated. There has to be a regional approach. As time goes on, finding one will become harder and costlier.

Mr. Berisha reacts angrily to the newly popular assumption that the Balkan peoples with their mixed and interspersed communities have always hated one another and cannot be stopped from killing each other off, "I'm disappointed in Europe," he said, "this black hole that is devouring peoples." He also said, "I consid-

er myself a European." The old idea of a large Balkan confederation, in which Serbia and Greece would have important roles, appeals to him. "I favor all integrative processes," he said, "but it can't be done in the near future."

First, stability has to be restored. The Macedonian president, Kiro Gligorov, told me the same in his capital of Skopje when I was there.

out the duties of war, including pre-

serving civilian populations under terrible conditions. Today nations let international relief workers be their centurious instead of sending

soldiers to protect civilians caught

In Somalia, food and other ne-cessities did nnt reach the starving

for many months because the war-ring elements grabbed the supplies

The miracle is that relief

to do their jobs and risk

themselves. Instead of establishing order and ensuring adequate food deliveries, the global community

watched while hundreds of thou-

With same justification, we blamed the United Nations and

relief agencies for failing to diag-

nose the problem or for founder-

ing in food delivery efforts. But

rather than dispatch forces in deal

with the crux of the problem, we

insisted that the relief agencies and

their workers risk their byes to

distribute food. Some were killed

and a good number were woonded.

Finally it was television as much

as anything that forced the United States and then the world to change its posture. Public horror

generated political pressures for

military intervention.

The military situation is far

worse in Bosnia, and the bumani-

tarian dimensions are enormous

and complicated. It is, nn doubt,

workers continue

their lives in places

sands of Somalis died.

like Bosnia.

up in war or unending violence.

Both these men, the heads of weak, frightened countries, understand that the need for peace is much greater than the need for nationalistic right-coursess. They are eager to find neighborhood tolerance. Both are pessimistic unless there is forceful international intervention.

Both are convinced that Greece really wants a border with Serbia, as a bulwark against Turkey and Bulgaria, and is opposed to the idea of an independent Macedonia, not just to its name. Yet Mr. Gligorov sees nothing more important for his country than good relations with Greece, which would surely benefit as the bub of Balkan trade and the link to Western Europe. Salonika would be the area's natural port and the center of transport and communications networks crucial to the region's development

People with nationalistic ambi-tions and a craving for vengeance are reviving old hatreds. There are also people who look forward, inspired by the European Community, to a vision of a peaceful, prosperous continent, including them. But they feel helpless and abandoned in the face of militant forces and the cynical exploitation of communal passions.

They look to Washington now because the Community will not act and the initiative in reverse the tide of war has to come from outside. It will not appear spontaneously. It is not just a matter of punishing Serbia, but of imposing rules of behavior respectful of everybody's rights to everybody's advantage.
Religious, ethnic and traditional

ties are pulling in the opposite direction. The statement in Davos by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyr-

din of Russia that his government would oppose any use of force against Serbia is ominous. Other traditional participants in the Balkan imbroghn will also be driven by popular emotions to take sides. There is no time for the United States to wait and see what happens.

There is an urgent need to recog-nize that the dimensions of the problem go far beyond the current areas of fighting, atrocities and deliberate creation of refugees. Military pro-tection is required at obvious flashpoints. Diplnmacy must seek stabilization and accommodation in a larger context.

Sadly, reconciliation has to be left for later. But it must be the longer goal, and it will nnly be possible in terms of the new set of pobitical values that Europe proclaims for it-self and that the United States professes to support.

### Branca Thinks 'All Sides Are Wrong'

VITEZ, Bosnia-Herzegovina -The Hercules from Split leveled off over Sarajevo, then dove for the airport to make itself a harder target. The Brits met me on the tarmac and deposited me in what they call a "soft-skinned vehicle" — a non-bulletproof Land Rover - and we dashed past endless checkpoints to UN beadquarters at Kiseljak. "You

can't slow down," Sergeant Chris Vale In Kiseljak, the Cheshires picked me up and stuffed me into a Warrior, a monster of a fighting personnel carrier straight out of "Star Wars," for the hour's drive to their headquarters in Vitez. The 600-troop Cheshire battalion is the heart of the British contribution to the UN Protective Force in central Bosnia.

The Cheshires escort humanitarian convoys throughout the heartland of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They are a principal part of the United Nations' qualified success story in this Godforsaken country, where in a matter of months the United Nations has ncreased aid to 1,500 metrie tons of food and medicine per day from 600.

UN efforts and a relatively mild

winter have spared most of the 1.5

million refugees in central Bosnia

Putting Relief Workers Out in Front

ulations or to identify "legitimate

military targets. But there is no denying that in Sarajevo and nu-

merous other locations in Bosnia.

Military forces are besieging cit-

ies and villages and preventing the

delivery of relief supplies to per-

haps a million people. This has gone nn for more than six months. So has the incessant shelling of the civilian populations. Some 40 to 60

civilians are killed in Sarajevo ev-

ery week by sniper fire alone. Winter decimates the two most

vulnerable segments of society:

the young and the old. The unend-

ing siege, which has severely re-duced rations and cut utilities, will

leave much of the population dan-

Two UN Security Council reso-

lutions pledged in ensure delivery

of the resources that the civilian

population required. The promises

The delivery of supplies has

been left largely, although not en-tirely, to humanitarian agencies.

Relief workers have to cross mili-

tary lines, negotiate checkpoints and do everything necessary to de-

liver the goods. Sometimes they

can ride around in armored cars,

but often these are not available.

Frequently their convoys bave

been turned back, or their supplies

The military escorts being pro-

vided more frequently in the past

few months are not sufficient in

strength to guarantee delivery, even

if it were within their mandate. Mil-

itary helicopters are badly needed

in winter when roads become impassable, but they are not available.

Such are the odds facing the new

centurions of the UN High Com-

remain unfulfilled.

confiscated, or both.

gerously susceptible to disease.

the civilians are the targets.

By Morton Abramowitz

WASHINGTON — Nations sometimes difficult to distinguish between civilian and military pop-

By Leslie H. Gelb

from freezing and starving. Life is barely bearable bere, but it is far better than in Sarajevo. Resisting the brutal Serbian siege, that ancient city has become the symbol of Muslim survival. But if Sarajevo is the beart and soul of old Bosnia,

the interior is its whole body. hard for me to comprehend. You drive past a village of prosperous green farms, peaceful and quiet and peopled by Muslims, Croats and Serbs. You pass towns like Novi Travnik and see a mosque, a Catholie church and a Greek Orthodox church within yards of one another. You also see burned-out bouses smoking next to tidy, untouched farms. The killing and terror here are highly personal-ized, unlike the indiscriminate de-

struction of Sarajevo. "There are kids on the street, so it's safe," say my Cheshire guides. Or:
"It's too peaceful here. There's trouble." Too peaceful is no good.

Everything is hopelessly mixed and mixed up. The people all look like one Balkan family, at least to an outsider. They are all Slavs—tens of

national Committee of the Red

Cross and the small number of

private voluntary agencies active

Nnt even in the international negotiations at Geneva has the

world insisted that the lifting of

the sieges on civilian populations

be a preconditinn for continued

peace talks nn Bosnia. The omis-

sion will do little to enhance pro-

spects for any stability among an-

tagonistic ethnic groups. Nor has any country made that a prerequi-

site of its own policy on Bosnia.

The job of war relief is largely left to relief organizations.

and the blame continue to fall no

the international agencies. The bur-

dens magnify their limitations; the

blame is unfair. In be sure, these

agencies are frequently unable to

deal with humanitarian crises in ambiguous political situations aris-

ing out of war or internal disorder.

They are usually understaffed in

the field, underfinanced and some-

Some shortcomings are inherent in the nature of UN organizations.

But their weaknesses make all the more incredible the international

community's continued insistence

that they do what soldiers are sup-

posed to do, that civilians should be

put in harm's way before soldiers.

work in difficult conditions -that

is their mission in life. But there

are limits. The miracle is that they

continue to do their jobs and risk

their lives in places like Bosnia. The tragedy is that those whn could put real centurious in the

field continue pretending that bu-

manitarianism without muscle is

The writer is president of the Car-

negie Endowment for International

Peace. He contributed this comment

ennugh for Bosnia.

Relief workers are expected to

times insufficiently zealous.

Not surprisingly, the burden

eastern Bosnia.

But more and more, "outsiders" come to these central villages to commit the crimes that familiar neighbors will not. Some are eastern Herzegovinian Croats - Ustashi, or Nazis, dressed in black. But the Croatian brigade commander in Busovaca looks me in the eye and says he

thousands intermarried and inter-

mingled. Neighbors kill and rape

neighbors, as the world now knows.

knows nothing about Ustashi. The Muslim brigade commander in Travnik does not deny that mili-tary aid and soldiers are coming from other regions of Bosnia and from places like Iran and Afghanistan. Some Bosnian soldiers are even calling themselves mujahidin, or holy warriors. Since traditionally secular Muslims here feel they are being killed simply for being Muslims, they are becoming "real" Muslims for the first time in their history.

As the fighting spreads, the nasties

of all ethnic stripes are taking control of everyday life. The guys with the guns become the police, who become the criminals and the terrorists. Even the Vance-Owen peace talks breed more killing. All sides have stepped up the fighting to control more land — in the unlikely event of a peace settlement in Geneva.

Almost without exception, United Nations officials and soldiers bere to help the Bosnians believe that all

sides are equally guilty.

The UN soldiers I talked with believed deeply in their limited humanitarian mission - and argued vehemently that it would be insanity for the West to try to solve the probems here with force. "We must be here," insisted Lieutenant Colonel Bob Stewart, the Hollywood-handsome commander of the Cheshires,

"but we must not get sucked in."
Yet I remember most the lament of my interpreter, Branca, a Serbian woman: Tell people that a young girl on the ground, a nobody, thinks all sides are wrong, that only individ-uals are right, that the military just wants to shoot, and that the politicians — who always care only for themselves and who live even better while the rest of us die - that the politicians are the worst of all."

The New York Times.

### Miyazawa **Deserves Better**

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Contain to Make a sail to

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Martin of Landing M.

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By Gregory Clark

T OKYO — If a country is judged by the company it keeps, then the current U.S. brushoff of Kiichi Miyazawa says a lot more about the United States than it does about the Japanese prime minister.

During the Reagan-Bush years, every effort was made to treat Japanese leaders with courtesy. Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita was an honored guest in the White House even when it was clear that he was tainted by the smell of corruption.

Today, corruption is more obvious.

Mr. Takeshita has been linked to
most of the major scandals to emerge here in the past five years. But for the deaths and suicides of several associates and secretaries in recent years, he might well be facing indictment.

His predecessor, Yasuhiro Naka-sone, was never as mired in scandal, though he had his close brushes. In his youth he was a strident nationalist violently opposed to the "pollution" of U.S. occupation; he pushes the nationalist barrow even today. Still, he was able to claim a first-name relationship with Mr. Reagan.

In Mr. Miyazawa, we have the first genuinely internationalist, morally aware, intellectual-minded prime minister to emerge in Japan. He is thoroughly pro-American, with a daughter married to a State Department official. But reports say he will not even be invited to the United States until Japan makes progress toward reducing its trade surplus with America.

Does the United States even begin

to understand Japan? The all-powerful Liberal Democratic Party has long been divided into the money men and the moralists. Amid the corrupt feudalism of Japanese politics, the money men have had the advantage. But since World War II, moralists like Mr. Miyazawa have had

two things going for them. One was a new revulsion for the money-tainted militarist doctrines of prewar Japan. This helped a generation of well-educated progressives to move into important positions in the bureancracy and elsewhere. As a young Keynesian economist in the Finance Ministry recruited into politics in the 1950s, Mr. Miyazawa was

typical of this group.
The moralists' other asset was that the money men were simply too corrupt for their own good. Japanese media and prosecutors usually show little enthusiasm for uncarthing polit-ical scandal. But occasionally the smell is too powerful to ignore. When the media or prosecutors do move, so many money men are caught with their fingers in the pot that the gov-

erning party has no choice but to turn to a moralist as leader. This is how Takeo Miki became prime minister in 1974, following the scandals surrounding Kakuei Tana-ka. And Toshiki Kaifu and then Kiichi Miyazawa moved into top posts

after the Recruit scandal in 1989. those on the money side of Japanese politics, who were generally considered amenable to U.S. anti-Communist strategies in Asia. These people can afford to hire lobbyists to help develop links to top U.S. political circles. The Mikis, Kaifus and Miyazawas have, for the most part, been left on the sidelines.

Today the money men lead a strident campaign for Japan to amend its pacifist constitution and expand the use of Japanese troops abroad in UN support roles. This gives the money men a cloak of ideological respect-ability, but it also helps distract attention from the latest scandal, involving alleged payoffs by the Sagawa Kyubin trucking group.

The money men contend that un-der the UN Charter, if Japan gains permanent membership on the Secu-rity Council, it will have to provide troops for UN military activities.

Mr. Miyazawa and his small band of moralist allies have categorically opposed any change in the constitution. They supported sending troops to back the UN effort in Cambodia. But they are less keen on seeing troops shipped off to more distant points. Such moves, they say, have more to do with bolstering the morale and image of the Japanese military

than with saving the world.

Mr. Miyazawa's position would be helped if the West would make it clear that a permanent seat on the UN Security Council would not impose on Japan, or Germany for that matter, any automatic obligation to participate in UN military activities. A prompt and friendly invitation to Mr. Miyazawa to visit the United States - while making clear that Washington was unhappy about the trade situation — would also help.

International Herald Tribune.

### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Italian Courtesy

ROME — It has been finally decided that the squadron which will visit English ports in return for the compliment paid to Italy by the presence of British warships at Genoa during the Columbus celebration last antumn shall be commanded by the Duke of Genoa. It will consist of two divisions. and include the four most powerful battleships in the Italian navy.

1918: Wilson vs. Wilson

LONDON - The Morning Post expresses satisfaction with the "on with the war" resolution of the Supreme War Council at Versailles: "It is reassuring to know that the Allies have emphatically declared their unaltered conviction that the only way to peace is still through an unflinding prose-cution of the war to victory. They brush aside all illusions that the enemy has been so zeakously encourag-ing and that the Bolsheviks of all nations have been so avidly enter-

taining. As President Wilson has said, in effect, the greatest foes of peace are the Pacifists, for they do not know how to get what they want." The Daily News says: "The Supreme War Council commits itself to the judgment that the necessary change of temper in the German people can be effected only by the pressure of military effort. It is completely at variance with the expressed news of President Wilson and still more completely with the view of democracy in Britain."

1943: Praise for Stalin

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] President Roosevelt sent a warm message of congratula-tion tonight [Feb. 4] to Premier Josef V. Stalin on the "brilliant victory" achieved by the Russian Army at Stalingrad. The President said that all Americans are celebrating today one of the proudest chapters in this war of the peoples united against Na-zism and its emulators."

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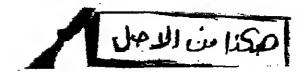
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**OPINION** 



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A Warning for Clinton CANCEL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH By William Safire WASHINGTON — "The obstacle to everything I want to do," Bill and his successor at the security council, Mr. Poindexter, abetted by Mr. Bush— When I expressed surprise that George Bush had asserted himself, the CIA chief gruffed: "No, no, the vice president is on our side - it's George Shultz who stands in the way." Now we are beginning to see how the principled resistance of the best cabi-

net officer in recent history failed to save two American presidents from the blundering and deceit that so tarnished their reputations. Was President Ronald Reagan aware that his agents were offering Iran a ransom of arms to buy back hostages? Panson or arms to ony pack nostages:
Was George Bush a full participant in
that demeaning decision, despite his
frequent protestations of being "out

of the loop"? The answer to both questions, according to the first part of former Secretary of State Shultz's memoirs, excerpted this

#### We must hope that Clinton's National Security Council includes at least

one person with the integrity of George Shultz.

week in Time magazine, is a dismaying "yes." His eyewitness evidence shows that Mr. Reagan lied to himself, sticking to a script denying reality; Mr. Bush lied only to investigators and the public.

On Nov. 9, 1986, Mr. Bush tried to sell Mr. Bush tried to sell Mr.

Mr. Shultz the cover story about the strategic importance of Iran; Mr. Shultz reminded him that 10 months earlier, Mr. Bush sat mute while Mr. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger vigorously opposed any arms-for-hostages deal. Mr. Shultz put Mr. Bush on notice that be could not truthfully claim ignorance, which caused "considerable tension between us."

Next day, Admiral John Poindexter, the national security adviser, broke the news to the secretaries of state and defense that Mr. Reagan had signed a "finding" months before to try to legalize the shipments of missiles.

Mr. Shultz asked incredulously: If the missiles had been sent in the context of hostage releases, "how can you say this is oot an arms-for-bostages deal?" The president jumped in with, "It's not linked!" but Mr. Poindexter underent that fake excuse with a revealing counter-question: "How else will we get the hostages out?" As Mr. Shultz writes now: "In this flash of candor, Poindexter had ripped away whatever veil was left to the notion of a 'changed Iran' as the rationale for our arms sales."

We know now that a cabal of high

manipulated a hostage-obsessed president into (a) an appeasement of kidnap-pers, and (b) a conspiracy to keep this shameful dealing from lawful oversight. shameful dealing from lawful oversignt. This was compounded by the diversion of arms sales money to the contras, but Mr. Casey probably did not let Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush in on that.

What does this look into the Shultz book tell us about the Bush presidency?

From the Other George,

First, that George Bush - as he repeatedly denied knowledge of the ransom scheme — was living a lie.
Second, it explains James Baker's de-

testation of Mr. Shultz, his predecessor at the State Department, Mr. Shultz had officially reprimanded John Kelly, the ambassador who conspired with the White House cabal to circumvent the secretary of state in the arms deals; but Mr. Baker promoted Mr. Kelly to head the Near East Bureau.

Bud McFarlace's deputy, James "Jock" Covey, probably helped the Iranian appeasement aloog; Mr. Baker brought him into State as Mr. Kelly's deputy. (Ironically, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Covey also led Mr. Baker and Mr. Bush into Iraquate; these two Joe Bisfplks of

diplomacy still sup at the public trough.)
Third, it shows how much damage
one ultrasecretive, anti-democratic national security aide can get away with: Mr. Poindexter, convicted by a jury of five counts of misleading, obstructing and lying, walked free on appeal.

What warning does the Shultz mem-

oir hold for the Clinton administration? Only this week, the man Mr. Clinton chose to head the CIA refused to promise the Senate that he would notify Congress of a covert action finding within

48 hours of its signing.

James Woolsey claimed that the administration did not know whether a notification requirement would be "constitutional." Apparently Mr. Clinton wants the same freedom from oversight exploited by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush.

These guys never learn. Congress should hold the CIA nomination hostage to a written guarantee of no more executive buccaneering. But measures can only do so much; we can hope that among the members of the Clinton National Security Council there is at least one persoo with the integrity and guts of George Shultz.

The New York Times,

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



### But Don't Forget the Weirdos Next Door

#### By Suzanne Bergerac Roth

The New York City Schools always suspected Mom had a bad self-- The New York City Schools chancellor, Joseph Fernandez, has altered his stance on teaching about gay and lesbian lifestyles. Among other measures, he booted the book "Heather Has Two Mommies" out of the "Children of the Rainbow" curriculum.

This leaves a glaring gap in the reading list that should be filled by a wide range of disparate voices also cry-ing out to be heard in this diverse, multicultural, multiethnic land called America. For these forgotten many. here are some suggested titles that more inclusive:

1. "No Sleepovers at Our House." Jane's parents' group-sex night ruins her plans for a birthday pajama party.

2. "Red Paint for Miss Robertson's Raccoon Coat." A feisty bunch of fifth dishes and the kids are keeping quiet.

grade animal rights activists teach their teacher a lesson she'll oever forget. 3. "Hands Off Uocle Mike's Porno Mags!" A preschool primer on respect-ing other people's possessions.

4. "Who'll Clean it Up?" Jamalah image. Who wouldn't in an oppressive patriarchy that glorifies an idealized feminine form? But now Jamalah makes the messy discovery that Mom's bulimia

is everybody's problem.

5. "Be Sure It's Empty Before You Shoot." The National Rifle Association's guide to kids' gun-play safety.

6. "Lenora's Aura." Mom and Dad

#### MEANWHILE

make a mint healing old people with crystals at the local ashram. Now it's their spunky entrepreneurial daughter's chance to turn a tidy profit by reading

7. "P.M.S. Weekend." Dad's done the dishes and the kids are keeping quiet. So what is Mom shricking about? A sensitive introduction for second eders to women's rights and their unique psychobiology.
8. "Mom Sleeps Around." In most

families, Mom and Dad stay true to one The New York Times.

another, but in Timmy's family Mom is just plain bored. A story that will make kids of all ages feel safe about a very

common secret. 9. "Occult Math." Second graders are blown away when Miss Jones reveals she isn't really a teacher but an ancient god-dess who will kill them unless they disavow their parents and come live at her

a loofah factory. A hard-hitting story for youngsters learning about trust.
10. "The Weirdos Next Door." Father leaves for work in a suit every morning and kisses Mom goodbye. Mom does the breakfast dishes and then drives brother

New Age herb farm and work for free in

and sister to school. Mom picks the kids up after school and gives them cookies and helps with their homework. The kids watch TV while Mom makes dinner.

Father comes home and the family eats together. After playing a board game, the kids go to bed. Mom and Father read and then go to bed. Riveting reading about one strange family.

Ms. Bergerac Roth writes for television news. She contributed this comment to

precious space in your newspaper to publish articles on the unconscionable

punishment of the destitute Iraqi peo-

ple, after these relentless years of eco-

oomic sanctions. The death rate of chil-

dren under age 5 in Iraq is far higher than it was before the warmongering

President George Bush bombed Iraq

into the Stone Age and Baghdad into oblivion. Mr. Bush made me ashamed to

be an American. I pray that President

Bill Clinton can restore America's nobil-

ity, kindness and honor, and alleviate

Regarding "Waiting for a Jan-uary Lift" (Meanwhile, Jan. 19) by John L. Phillips:

When I was in my 50s I lived in a fifth-

floor apartment, without elevator, for five years. So I feel qualified to give a

few helpful hints on how to survive until

Make sure you have everything you

oced before leaving the apartment and

again when returning.

Climb the stairs at a steady pace, but

slow enough to make it to the top with-

Think of something pleasant while

Brag to your friends that you don't

the new elevator is installed, to wit:

JEAN McEACHERN.

my sense of shame.

Life Without a Lift

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### Handouts and Subsidies

Regarding "Needed: Hard Currency for a Social Safety Net in Russia" (Opin-ion, Jan. 5) by George Soros:

After living and working in Moscow for two years, I know that oo amount of Western aid, whether it be \$10 billion or \$500 billion, can get the former U.S.S.R. out of the quagnire which it has put itself in. Only the ex-Soviets, as the International Monetary Fund knows, can get themselves out of this one. The last thing they need are more handouts.

ANTOINETTE J. VOLKOFF.

#### Hindu Revivalists

Regarding "India: The Nation's Democratic Identity Is at Stake" by Sunanda K. Datta-Ray (Opinion, Jan. 8):

I cannot let pass the statement that the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, or RIP, demands that "all Indians — including Muslims, Christians and Sikhs — be designated Hindus." The party does indeed strive for a Hindu Rastra (nation), but one in which non-Hindus will be protected and respected minorities with full freedom to practice their respective faiths.

KISAN MEHTA.

#### Time for Action in Bosnia

From the start, the Geneva peace talks have been nothing but a sinister farce. The Serbs have made their goal clear beyond doubt: They call it "ethnic cleansing." And they have shown be-

yood hope how earnest they are. They have produced the most barbaric war the world has seen in 50 years. So when some kindly negotiators sit

with them in Geneva, and ask them to please refrain from violence, all we get from them is a smile and a handshake. We all know the reason for these grotesque negotiations: Our governments

are desperate not to commit themselves

in any serious way. They feel safer with sweet-talk. This pathetic pussy-footing has to come to a stop. Can someone now stand and actually do something? GUY KERVYN.

#### Tolerating Intolerance

Regarding "Germany Seeks to Strip Na-zis of Political Rights" (Dec. 10):

I am struck by the difference between how Germany and the United States handle intolerance. I recall innumerable instances in the United States where the Kn Klux Klan was supported in its right to free speech by the American Civil Liberties Union. This tolerance of a minority view contrasts sharply with the intolerance shown by the government of Germany, where we see people stripped of their (to quote your article) "basic rights of expression and assembly."

GREGG STROM.

#### And Instilling Tolerance

In this final decade before the third millennium, humanity has a unique opportunity and responsibility for global change, and for taking practical initia-tives to build a better, safer, more hu-

mane future. Now, more than ever, there is a need for a willingness to overcome separateness and to live and work together. No matter what nationality. race, color, religion, or social position, people must face their common future together - for better or worse.

SALLY CURRY.

#### Vandals and Nazis

Attributing all kinds of German violence against foreigners to "neo-Nazism" is unjustified. The use of slogans like "Sieg Heil" and "Heil Hitler" and of Nazi emblems by youngsters is, in my view, a kind of provocation much like the use of obscenities by children seeking adults' attention.

The miscreants in Germany are mosthooligans, 13 to 16 years old. When such acts happen in Sweden you correctly label the perpetrators "vandals," oot "neo-Nazis."

KONRAD THIESMANN.

#### **Keeping Ghosts at Bay**

Regarding "A Cultural History on German Memory" (Back Page, Jan. 13) by Joan Dupont:

The account of the American historian Claudia Koonz on schoolchildrens' reactions when visiting the former concentration camp of Buchenwald is disquieting. The youngsters happily identi-fy with Nazi symbols, "have a ball" seeing torture weapons and crematories, and finally begin to sing the repugnant Nazi anthem. Merely kids playing, or the stirrings of a skinhead mentality?

Clearly, these children lack proper knowledge of German history. Ms. Koonz says that their teachers are no longer politically minded.

Nobody suggests that these young-sters be instilled with feelings of guilt or

shame because of misdeeds of the past, But knowledge and a basic respect for the victims of Nazi barbarism are essential to keep the old ghosts at buy.

ANDRE S. MEYER. Nearlly-sur-Seine, France.

#### Double Standards

It is indeed a double standard for the United States and its allies to punish Iraq while allowing Israel to slip out from under a United Nations resolution that demands the repatriation of the Islamic militants it deported.

But that double standard merely

serves to cancel out another, no less unjust, double standard, which permits the condemnation of Israel for an action which, while perhaps overwrought, forms part of a free nation's legitimate

response to an insurrection. The party really guilty of hypocrisy is the so-called international community. Time after time, it spanks a safe selection of bad guys to create the illusion that no one else deports, harasses, tortures or murders.

J. LANDES. Neuilly-sur-Scine, France.

#### Stop Punishing the Iraqis

Regarding the editorial \*A Policy to Prod Iraq\* (Jan. 22):

Why can't everyone leave Iraq alone?

For humanity's sake, you should use the

need exercise to keep in shape. By the way, I now live in a small house - no steps at all to climb!

climbing.

ARTHUR S. FRENO. Gentilly, France.

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Synergy at work



#### Despite Urban Growth, Japan Got Greener in 20th Century

Japan's forests and farmlands have marginally increased in size over the past century despite the spread of cities and industry, according to a new survey.

In the survey, published in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun economic daily, Professor Yukio Himiyama of Hokkaido Educational University compared current topographic maps of the Japanese archipelago with those made in

He found that forests covered 65.5 percent of the land in 1900, compared to 66.6 percent now. Farmland, which accounted for 16.8 percent of the country at the turn of the century, had increased to about 17.5 percent. Rapid forestation programs throughout Japan after World War II helped to compensate for the decline in natural forests on Hokkaido, the northernmost main island. Likewise, increasing amounts of farmland on Hokkaido helped to make up for disappearing cultivated land in central and western Japan, the study said.

#### Around Asia

Pirate attacks in southeast Asia fell sharply last year because of increased surveillance, the International Maritime Bureau in London reports. The number of raids on shipping dropped from 107 in 1991 to 73 in 1992. The bureau, a shipping and insurance trade organization, opened an international anti-piracy center in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capi-tal, in October. The bureau said there had been "a sharp decline in pirate attacks in Southeast Asia last year as Indonesian and Singaporean authorities stepped up their surveillance." It added, "There must be no let-

A 7-week-old baby with a long nose is drawing crowds of northern Indian villagers who believe the infant is an incarnation of the Hindu elephant-head god Ganesh, according to the United News of India agency. Priests have been reciting prayers around the baby's decorated cradle in the courtyard of his parents' house in the Sikh holy city Amritsar. The infant has a long nose, little if any upper lip, and - months before dentition normally begins — two teeth that protrude like tusks, the agency said.

A disgrantled former birdkeeper in the Beijing Zoo and his girlfriend were sentenced to prison after being convicted of "killing and devouring" three rare birds, according to the Xinhua press agency. The zoo worker, Zhong Gang, was sentenced to five years and his girlfriend, Ma Dongmei, to three years. The lovebirds' victims were three yellow-breasted tragopans, a kind of pheasant that is a protected species in China. They are especially difficult to raise in captivity. A zoo official said the birdhapping occurred after Mr. Zhong was dismissed for fatally kicking a pheasant that had pecked him.

Five Manila bank robbers escaped the po-lice by flinging their loot to the winds in a crowded street, setting off a frenzied rush for the cash that blocked the chase, officials said. The police recovered the getaway car, a shotgun and a cash bag, but no cash. All five gunmen escaped.

Arthur Highee

#### Phnom Penh Bars **UN Troops From** Area of Fighting

PHNOM PENH — The Phnom Penh government barred United Nations peacekeepers from observ-ing fighting near the Khmer Rouge headquarters of Pailin on Thursday, and renewed its threats to seize the guerrilla stronghold.

Phnom Penh's soldiers have attacked Khmer Rouge positions in northern and central Cambodia in the past two weeks to regain territory they said had been seized by the Khmer Rouge in violation of a 1991 cease-fire.

The Phnom Penh government said it would not withdraw unless the UN troops created a buffer zone or persuaded the guerrilla group to observe the cease-fire. "If there is no buffer zone and the UN cannot get the Khmer Rouge to agree to a cease-fire, we will take Pailin," a government

spokesman said.



NEW ERUPTION FEARED — Workers removing bodies Thursday from the vicinity of the Mayon volcano in the Philippines. More than 40 people were killed when the volcano erupted Tuesday for the first time in eight years. Scientists warned of the possibility of a major eruption this weekend.

### Tokyo Opposition Overruled on UN Troop Recall

TOKYO - Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe on Thursday rebuffed opposition demands that

the government prepare to recall Japanese peacekeeping troops from Cambodia due to an increase launched what appears to be its in armed conflict.

Japan can't be the first to say 'sorry and pull out," Mr. Watanabe 1991.

said in parliament. "We've got to make the best contribution we can while ensuring the safety of our force," he said.

launched what appears to be its largest military offensive against "Just because civil war has bro-ken out in one part of Cambodia, las since the arrival of the United Nations peacekeeping force in

cent months, has refused to disarm or demobilize its troops in keeping with the UN-brokered peace agree-ment signed by four Cambodian

factions in Paris in October 1991. Alarmed at the escalation in fighting, opposition lawmakers are demanding that the government prepare for a possible withdrawal of Japanese peacekeepers, who are been broken.

The Khmer Rouge, blamed for barred by law from taking part in repeated cease-fire violations in re-

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa tried to reassure them, saying, "Japan must not be involved in any armed conflict with the exception of self-defense."

Japan's peacekeeping law adopted last year, bars troops from operations in areas where a ceasefire accord is not in force or has

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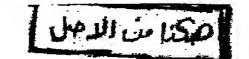
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### Indonesia to Acquire One-Third of Navy of Former East Germany

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — Indonesia will buy nearly a third of the former East German Navy, in a move that will improve its defenses but oot disturb the military balance in the

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A spokesman for the Indonesian armed forces in Jakarta said Thursday that his country would acquire 39 East German frigates, landing ships and minesweepers from Germany as well as three new submarines that Germany is building on

The vessels will improve Indonesian security in the face of a buildup of Chinese forces in the South China Sea. For Bonn, the sale is a way of getting rid of surplus arms while cementing good relations and

securing business contracts with the fourth-most-populous nation. The transaction is the latest purchase - either concluded or contemplated - by Asian countries seeking cut-rate arms now in plentiful supply from countries of the

former Soviet bloc. Reports of the transaction prompted immediate criticism in Germany from the Social Democranic Party, the main opposition group. Norhert Gaosel, party spokesman on security affairs, at-tacked what he called Chancellor Helmut Kohl's "profligate weap-ons policy" and said that Indonesia should not get any military encour-agement because of its East Timor

policy.
Indonesia invaded East Timor, a Portuguese colony, in 1975 and annexed it the following year. The United Nations has not recognized the takeover of the territory, which

is under tight military control. Western diplomats said the sale also touches on controversy because it raises questions about German arms export laws, which forbid delivery of weapons outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-

tion if the purchasing country is in a "region of tension."
Only last week, the Federal Security Council, a panel of senior min-isters headed by Mr. Kohl, blocked Taiwan from buying 20 German submarines and frigates valued at \$7.5 billion because of tension be-

tween the island and China. Government sources in Bonn said that the council approved the sale to Indonesia because it is a member of the pro-Western Association of South Past Asian Nations, which enjoys similar status to NATO under Germany's arms control laws, Agence France-Presse re-

The sale price was not disclosed, but Andrew Mack, professor of in-ports.

ternational relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, said he was sure that Indonesia was acquiring the East German ships at "absolute bargain

He added, "They will get a relatively large navy for a relatively small oumber of dollars."

Bonn inherited an arsenal of Sovict-bloc ships, aircraft, guns and munitions when East Germany was united with the West in October 1990. Similarly, the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe created an enormous pool of surplus weapons.

A oumber of countries in Asia,

including China, India and Malaysia, are looking to Russia as a major supplier of low-cost arms. South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and Indonesia also have shown some interest in Russian weapons. Pakistan is negotiating the purchase of

320 T-72 tanks from Poland.
Desmond Ball, an analysi at the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University io Canherra, said that whereas Cold War politics and alliance relationships once meant that the United States was the major arms supplier to the nonsocialist states, "cost is now a more crideal variable than politics" for a num-ber of countries in Asia.

Malaysia is reported to be close to a decision to buy 24 to 30 MiG-29 fighter aircraft and 6 Hind helicopter gunships from Russia in a deal valued at more than \$500 mil-

In an attempt to dissuade the Malaysians, teams from McDon-cell Douglas Corp. and General Dynamics Corp. were in Kuala Lumpur on Thursday for talks with Defense Minister Najih Razak McDonnell Douglas is trying to sell its F/A-18 multirole fighters, while General Dynamics was promoting

its F-16 fighters. The Malaysian defense minister said recently that Russia had offered to supply its most sophisticated aircraft, engines, avionics and missiles at substantially cheaper prices than those of their Western

Derek da Cunha, a fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, said that some of these weapons were "very good value" and could fulfill the military roles required by Asian nations. He said that Asian interest in former Soviet bloc weapons was forcing Western arms suppliers to become more competitive.

Asia is one of the few growth areas in the world for military ex-



French troops leaving Brazzaville, Congo, on Thursday after ensuring the safety of French citizens during the Zaire Army mutiny.

### Pressure Rises on Mobutu to Quit Power

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service
KINSHASA, Zaire — Adding a potentially explosive element to Zaire's political crisis, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi called Thursday for foreign military intervention to

help restore order here. "What we need is foreign pressure, whatever it is, be it moral or physical," Mr. Tshisekedi said at a news conference in his first public appearance here since soldiers went on a ram-

page a week ago.
"I have launched this call because the Zairian
Army is not disciplined," he added. "It does not
respect the rule of law."

Mr. Tshisekedi's remarks came as diplomats from France, Belgium and the United States — Zaire's main creditors — held talks in Brussels to discuss ways of increasing pressure on President Mobutu Sese Seko to hand over virtually all control over the government to the prime

Meanwhile, Marshal Mobutu reacted angrily to the appeal issued Wednesday by Zaire's Western creditors. He told the French news agency that Zaire's current political imbroglio was mostly the result of bungling by Mr. Tshi-sekedi and other opposition leaders. His creditors, the president said, were trying to punish the "fire brigade," while allowing the "arsonists

The growing friction between Marshal Mo-butu and Mr. Tshisekedi is interpreted by African and Western diplomats as a virtual stale-

mate that can only be broken at the risk of considerable peril for either side. "What makes this so dangerous," said an African diplomat, "is that oeither side has shown any willingness to compromise. They would rather see this country go up in flames

than appear to be the first ones to blink." He added, "there's a lot of ego involved in

this confrontation." In a statement released Thursday, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, Zaire's biggest and most influential opposition group, said Marshal Mobum should be impeached for

The group, which is led by Mr. Tshisekedi, said the president had committed "barbaric acts" to "cling to power by force against the coples' will."

high treason."

Left imsaid was the fact that Marshal Mobutu has shown absolutely no inclination to yield power to his adversaries, and Mr. Tshisekedi on his own has no power or authority to make him do so. Also unmentioned is that the president is in

tight control of the armed forces, particularly the presidential guard, and as recent events have shown, has no qualms about using them. Moreover the diplomats said, although Zaire's Western creditors appear eager to get rid of Marshal Mobuto, no one appears to want to do so by force. Rather, the Western creditors

are believed more likely to use sanctions and other economic tools to force Marshal Mobutu to yield power to the prime minister. Still the call Wednesday by the Western

was significant because it was the first time that they had publicly suggested that the country would be better off without Marshal Mobutu altogether. Uotil oow, the Western creditors had urged Marshal Mobutu and his opposition

to find a power-sharing arrangement. Zaire's current crisis, which has posed the most serious threat to the government of Marshal Mobutu in decades, began Jan. 28 when soldiers rioted after being paid in new high-denomination bank notes issued by the president, but outlawed by Mr. Tshisekedi and rejected by traders. The soldiers closed Kinshasa's airport and Congo River port, loot-

ing stores and private houses. As the pillaging and unrest spread, France and Belgium flew in hundreds of troops to evacuate their citizens from the former Belgian

At his oews conference Thursday, Mr. Tshi-sekedi said that under certain conditions he might be willing to accept the introduction of

"In principle we accept the 5,000,000 Zaire notes," Mr. Tshisekedi said, "but only when I am in complete control of the Central Bank."
Uotil then, said Mr. Tshisekedi, the money is oot legal tender.
A bank note denominated at 5,000,000 zaires

is worth about \$2. Mr. Tshisekedi added that Marshal Mobutu

was behaving as if Zaire's provisional parlia-

### Russian Space Mirror Unfurled, but Its Light And Future Are Dim

By Barry James onal Herald Tribune

صكذا من الاعل

Russia deployed an orbiting mirror of gossamer-thin plastic Thursday, briefly splashing a dim predawn glow across Europe but claiming oonetheless that such devices could one day be used to illuminate entire cit-

Some astronomers were dismayed by the experiment, which they said could damage sensitive instruments set to amplify light signals from space. Peter Andrews, a spokesman for the Royal Greenwich Ob-servatory in Cambridge, Eng-land, said the light, however faint, could cause havoc if it fell

near telescopes. Paul Murdin, president of an loteroational Astronomical Union panel on the protection of observatories, said the experiment did not immediately threaten telescopes because it was on a small scale. But he added that he would like to see "sufficient safeguards" to pro-

tect astronomy if the Russians proceed with full development. In 1989, astronomers strongly opposed a French plan to launch 100 reflective balloons in space to celebrate the centen-nial of the Eiffel Tower. That project ran out of money and got no further. Mr. Andrews said it looked as though the

Russian experiment may go the same way, since Moscow has no funds to develop the concept. "We need to collect money to

continue the program," said Viktor Blagov, director of the

Brest and Gomel. Two cosmonauts filmed the beam from aboard Mir as it flashed across Europe in about six minutes. The Russians seek 10 prove

Russian space flight control center at Kaliningrad.

ters in diameter and made of a

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spun thinner than a human

hair, was unfurled from an un-

maoned supply spacecraft alongside the Mir space station.

It shed a weak beam of de-

flected sunlight across Lyon, Geneva, Beru, Stuttgart, Mu-nich, Prague, Lodz in Poland, and the Belarussian cices of

The circular mirror, 20 me-

rors can be deployed in orbit to light up northern cides and pro-vide an emergency source of The mirror was visible in the

that constellations of huge mir-

sky as a bright spot, according to witoesses io sourthero France, but it did not effectiveilluminate the ground.

The mirror was all that was left of a once ambitious project to hold a solar sail regatta to Mars to mark the 500th anniversary last year of the discovery of America. Private teams in the United States, Europe and Japan failed to raise money for

Scientists hold that sailing through space is possible because of a "solar wind" created by streams of light particles called photons. Science fiction writers have imagined great spacecraft waiting from planet to placet oo the particle

### **OPTIONS:** Clinton Eases Stance

taking time to ask the hard ques-tions, sometimes unpleasant questions, in order to determine the fairness and feasibility of the plan put forward by Mr. Vance and Lord Owen," he said, "I think the American people want us to ask those tough and searching ques-

■ Serb Urges Segregation Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said Thursday that lasting peace required segregating Serbs, Croats and Muslims in separate provinces of the republic, The

calls for multiethnic communities

Associated Press reported from Lord Owen has said that his plan

in each province. But Mr. Karad-zic, in New York for UN talks, asserted that Muslims, Croats and

Serbs cannot live together.

"Ethnically, we have to have those three national communities separate as much as we can to calm down the whole area," he said. Mr. Karadzic denonoced as "lies" reports of expulsions of Mus-lims and Croats and mass rapes by

Serbian forces. "What happened in this war was oot ethnic cleaning, it was ethnic

shifting," he said. Mr. Karadzic said this had oot been done by Serbian authorities, but had consisted of ethnic groups

voluntarily moving to join their

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INAL VIEV

Japanese business was partly to plame for the resurgence of the

After asserting for several years that the Japanese economy was rapidly shifting away from overdependence on exports and that trade surpluses were in steady decline, Mr. Kobayashi and other business executives now concede that many of Japan's biggest companies are trying to export their way out of Japan's economic troubles.

A few, when promised anonymity, say that the "fundamental reforms" that the government asserted industry was undergoing through the late 1980s were illusory, and that the progress American companies made to become suppliers to Japanese industry had been halted, and in some cases

"There is no question that we overestimated how broadly we could bring aboot structoral change" in the way Japanese com-panies operate, Mr. Kobayashi

At the same time, Japanese officials have clearly grown more edgy about the new administration in

On Thursday the chief cabinet secretary. Yoho Kono, said at a press conference that he was worried that Washington "is moving in the direction of restricting imports item by item."

Today's

HOLIDAYS

TRAVEL

"I hope that the debate in Conwill yield judicious decisions," he

But there is growing recognition that the trade surplus numbers alone will make it difficult for the Clinton administration to avoid a much harsber tone on trade.

"It would be hard to imagine worse situation in which to build a relationship with the Clinton peopie," a senior Japanese official who has long struggled with trade ques-tions said the other day.

Next week, the Japanese foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, will travel to Washington for Japan's first close encounter with the oew administration. Japanese officials are already trying to dampen any expectations that he will follow Mr. Armacost's advice and bring any-thing more concrete than a general plan for a new organization that would talk about reconciling fundamental differences abut the way business is done in the world's two largest economies.

Bread Kills 30 in Tajikistan

MOSCOW — At least 30 people have died and thousands are receiving hospital treatment in Tailkistan after eating bread made with flour tainted by a poisonous weed, a Russian Army newspaper said.

SURPLUS: No Will to Fight It ERM: Move Is 'Welcome First Step'

ed from base 1) gress, and then the White House, recently shifted its government from a conservative market-oriented alliance to a Social Democratled coalition. Since the previous government won a series of special provisions at the December EC summit meeting in Edinburgh, opinion polls in Denmark have reg-istered a clear shift in favor of the

But the result may still be in doubt if Denmark is hit by further economic turmoil.

"We haven't won yet," Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen warned earlier this week. The May 18 date selected by the oew prime minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, is three weeks later than the April 27 date favored by the previous

For Paris, the Bundesbank's move should help sustain backing for the franc until legislative elections next month. That vote is expected to show a collapse in support for the Socialist government led by Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy and open the door to shift to one likely to be headed by Edouard Balladur from the center-right.

The Bundesbank, which has often been accused of trying to un-dermine a single currency in order Thursday.

Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundes- monetary policy.

mechanism was "any obstacle" on the way to European economic and monetary union.

He also underscored the Bundesbank's support for a fixed relationship between the franc and the

"I don't think it would be at all helpful if the French franc were floated, even temporarily," he said. Richard Reid, chief economist at UBS Phillips and Drew in Frank-furt, told Reuters, "I suspect the Bundesbank did oot want to be in a

ing apart."

The French government welcomed the German rate cut, but hinted that it would also like to see further action. It gave no indication of whether the Bundesbank move was sufficient to allow Paris to cut

Similarly, an official at the Bank of Italy told Bloomberg Business News that the German rate move "was the right thing to do," but was

"pretty modest."
For Italy, which is now outside to maintain its own monetary hege-mony over Europe, sought to dispel such charges at its press conference Thursday.

Wechesday night to 11.5 percent, the Bundesbank did not go far enough to provide any additional leeway in easing

not believe that the exchange-rate

Deutsche mark.

position where everybody said it was obviously the Bundesbank's fault that the whole thing was com-

French borrowing costs as well.

Europe's currency grid and which cut its own discount rate oo

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By Barbara Rosen

ARIS — Passengers arriving since Jan. 1 at Europe's major airports may well wonder what all the single market fuss was about. The principle of freer movement hasn't yet translated into faster or easier airport exits.

Travelers within the European Community now get green-striped baggage tags that, in principle, exempt them from sometimes time-consuming customs controls. At some airports they still go through the green "nothing to declare" channel; others have added a special EC or blue channel.

But officials stress their right to spotcheck if they suspect criminal activity, whichever door you choose. Your chances of getting stopped may be lower, out they're not gone. "We're not stopping passengers because we suspect they're over the limit on booze," says David Chesters, the assistant collector of British customs and excise.

But spot checks "will continue if the offi-cer has any suspicion that the passenger is carrying drugs or firearms or, especially, child pornography.

From December, airport exits should get faster for people traveling between countries that have ratified the Schengen agreement. Nine of the EC dozen, minus the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark, signed it. though how many of those will be ready by December remains unclear.

Inter-Schengen flights will be essentially domestic, and their passengers won't have to pass any immigration controls. Airports are busy planning how to shift gates and channels: Cost estimates for the customs and immigration changes range from 200 million francs (about \$36 million) at Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports, to more than 300 million Deutsche marks (\$185 million) at Frankfurt alone.

N theory, this change should eventually extend to include all EC countries. In practice, Britain, for one, plans to continue at least a "cursory check" on even EC nationals entering Britain "for the foresecable future," says a Home Office spokesman.

In a natshell, airport travel in the single market "will be faster within the Community and it will be faster into the Community for Community citizens than it is today in general," says Mark Hawes, director of traffic support for the International Air Transport Association. "But for non-Community citizens enter-

ing the Community from outside, a view is developing that the time taken per passenger will increase, perhaps significantly."

Since a single port will be processing an

outsider's entry into all participating countries, those with stricter or more liberal sys-

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Indispersable for corporate, government and

tems will be searching for a middle ground.
"For Frankfurt it means that the immigration will be a little more strict and will take a little more time than before," says Wolfgang Schwalm, deputy spokesman for Flughafen Frankfurt/Main AG, the airport authority. "The passport control of non-EC citizens

will take longer than before." That can mean an immigration interview lasting three to five minutes, explains Chris-

Your chances of getting stopped may be lower, but they're not gone - and you may have to wait

tian Hafner, head of systems development at Frankfurt Airport. At least for now, these suggestions for

faster airport exits still hold:

• AVOID CROWDED ROUTES. "It's a general rule: The smaller the airport, the chairman of the International Foundation for Airline Passengers. Not only is there less risk of traffic-related delays, there's less distance to cover on the ground (though con-nections to town may be less efficient). At London Heathrow, passengers from a typi-cal European short-haul flight can expect to

### HEAR THIS

■ In the '70s, we got in touch with our feelings, if we had any. Times have changed: Now we can get in touch with our dogs' feelings. A book advertised in a London newspaper purports to help vou "create a deeper, even more loving relationship by learning how to talk to your dog." For just £9.95, or about \$15, "Your Amazing Dog" (Carnell Ltd.) will help you to "interpret your dog's different responses and at last answer such fascinating mysteries of canine behavior as: why dogs gulp their food, when acupuncture is suitable for dogs, how to stop your dog from snoring." With animals turning out to be important figures in two successive White Houses, you won't want to miss this opportunity to get closer to your

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reach the arrival hall about 30 minutes after deplaning. London City Airport boasts you can be out of its doors in five to 10 minutes.

 TRANSIT. Avoid having to change terminals at transit points, and fly the flag.
 "Generally speaking, the national carrier has better treatment at its own base," says Condom. Flying Lufthansa in and out of Frankfurt, or Air France in and out of Paris, can mean less walking and less time to kill be-

• THE BOTTOM LINE. Carriers in better financial shape have what it takes to get you on your way faster, says Condom. Air-lines have to pay for each gangway: It's cheaper, albeit slower, to open one aircraft door than two, and cheaper still to use a far-

away purities spot and a bus.

• SPECIAL SERVICE Many annues channel business- and first-class passengers' checked bags into special containers that get unloaded — and onto the carousel — first. Singapore Airlines, for example, offers the same service to its frequent fliers even if they're in economy

 HANDS ON. More than 1,000 Dutchpassport holders are already enrolled in a project that gets them out of Amsterdam Schipol airport in a fraction of the normal time. For 175 guilders (about \$95), they get a good for one year, with a chi ing data of their fingerprint. A machine reads the card and opens one door; a second machine reads the finger and, assuming a match, opens a second door. The whole process takes 15 seconds — down from the 5-10 minutes-plus one can spend in a control line, says Nico Scheffer, head of Schipol

access control systems.

Frankfurt will begin testing a similar system on airline and/or airport staff this year. Häfner says it could ultimately cut the non-EC citizen's arrival processing time from three to five minutes to five seconds. "The prospects that this is really going to work are very good," he says, though he estimates it could take 10 to 20 years for an international

standard to be implemented. Geoffrey Lipman, president of the World Travel & Tourism Council, sees a future in which fingerprint-bearing travel documents are tied to an international database that could also contain, for example, visa information, making life even easier for the frequent flier.

He concedes that some may object to the idea of having their prints taken (even if the prints aren't recorded anywhere besides the card), and stresses that such a system would

have to be voluntary. "For people like me who travel a lot -- I don't care about having my handprint recorded," he says.

Barbara. Rosen is a free-lance journalist living in Paris.

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Beam Us Up! Alien Sci-Fi on TV "Time Trax," which needs no special sex

By Gerald Jonas New York Times Service

EW YORK - The least we can expect of science fiction, which focuses so assidnously on the future, is that it be up-to-date. According to this criterion, the science-fiction series that have proliferated on U.S. television this season — "Star Trek: Deep Space Nine," "Space Rangers" and "Time Trax" -fall short

Instead of representing an evolutionary step forward from the "Star Trek" era, which began 26 years ago with the first voyage of the starship Enterprise and is still going strong with "Star Trek: The Next Generation," the new shows prompt a sense of dejà vu. Inside their futuristic packaging they offer familiar premises and plots mostly borrowed from past television shows and movies. For all its public resolve to be grittier and

sexier than its forebears, "Deep Space Nine," launched last month with a two-hour special, comes across as no more than a "Star Trek" spinoff, set in a seedy 24th-century space station instead of a spotless starship. "Space Rangers" offers 22d-century space cops in a higher-tech, lower-brow "Mission: Impossible" laced with second-hand "Aliens." "Babylon 5," a syndicated movie to be broadcast in late February, features yet another space station filled with

faces and hairdos. "Time Trax," a syndicated hourlong series, apes a different model: by setting 22d-century villains loose in 1993 to be chased by a 22d-century policeman, it promises to be an interminable "Terminator."

touchy humans and nonhumans with funny

You might think television would bring out the best in science fiction, whose essence is neither dialogue nor psychological insight but the pictures it awakens in the imagination.

Of course, all good fiction asks the reader's cooperation in investment a credible reality, a detailed, coherent world — Proust's Paris, Joyce's Dublin, Fenlkner's Mississippi — in which characters can plausibly act and inter-

selves imaginary.
In good science fiction, as in all good writing, it's important to get the details right. perts in astrophysics, meteorology, plate tec-tonics, evolution, ecology and more to find scientifically defensible justifications for the worlds they want to write about: worlds with gravity a million times stronger than Earth's, worlds where space or time travel are com-

Some writers become so involved in these details that they have no energy left to worry about characters or plot, so they fill their ingenious intellectual constructs with stick figures. But the best science fiction creates new worlds that east light on the people who live there — people whose problems arouse sympathy despite their distance from us in time and space and biology.

N the hands of writers like Aldous Huxley, George Orwell, Arthur C. Clarke and Ursula Le Guin, and mov-icmakers like Stanley Kubrick, science fiction can be a powerful stimulus to fresh thinking, ft can restore to jaded sensibilities a sense of wonder about the unlimited potential of life in an infinitely large and vari-

ous universe.

Meanwhile, television continues to stumble over the essential first step: creating a background world. The problem is partly lack of money, partly lack of imagination.
To set a story in a plausible 23d-century
New York or Paris or Dublin would require
the construction of futuristic dwellings, streets, transportation, offices, theaters. With current technology and budgets, this is impossible for a weekly series.

cause the elaborate worlds it seeks to confor present-day scenes, bypasses the problem struct in the mind — ecosystems, but runs the risk of looking like every other technologies, social structures — are them cops and robbers shoot em-up. The solution most producers have chosen is to stage the bulk of the action on a permanent indoor set, with telescreens and transporter beams Science-fiction writers consult texts and ex-

ronment inside a spaceship or space station.
"Star Trek" was hardly the first series to discover this economical solution. In the early '50s, when television was live and special effects were minimal, "Captain Video" and Tom Corbett, Space Cadet" sailed the space

lanes, ridding the galaxy of assorted evildoers.
Watching these shows placed a special strain on the audience, whose job was not so future as to ignore the obvious gaps in the world on screen.

f remember one space captain trying tododge a collision with the sun by giving a couple of hard turns to a steering wheel that might have been lifted from my father's Oldsmobile 88.

S the original "Star Trek" demon-strated, viewers will forgive almost any inadequacies of style if the characters, however wooden, are amusing enough and if the stories are stimulating. The pilot episode of "Deep Space Nine" had a thought-provoking scene in which Commander Benjamin Sisko used baseball to explain to a species that lives in an eternal moment what it is like to experience time in a linear manager. ence time in a linear manner.

Rumor has it that breakthroughs in computer graphics will soon make it possible to match any kind of background illusion with live actors, so characters will be able to stroll through a city of the future as easily as they now dissolve into subatomic particles to be

beamed through space.

When those illusions become television reality, the only bearier to the creation of good science fiction on the small screen will

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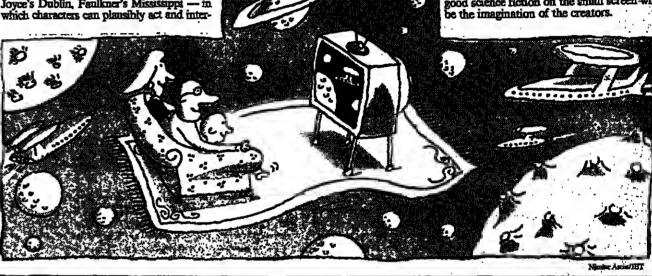
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### A Buyer's Market in Bangkok

By Philip Shenon New York Times Service

ANGKOK - Thailand's tourism industry is still struggling, eight months after a political crisis dealt a blow to a business worth billions of dollars a year to the nation's economy. Large numbers of foreign travelers canceled vacations in Thailand after seeing the news coverage last May, when troops in

Bangkok opened fire on Thai demonstrators demanding a more democratic government.

The political situation has since calmed. The military-dominated government that was held responsible for the street violence was replaced last fall by a civilian prime minister and a new parliament chosen in free elections.

But Bangkok is still a buyer's market, knocking down prices to win back tourists. Several huxury hotels are scheduled to open this year, with not nearly enough guests to fill them. Ask, and you will find that prices are negotiable.

For tourists willing to put up with dirty air (the worst in Southeast Asia) and traffic congestion (arguably the worst in the world), the rewards of a visit to Bangkok are ample, for no other city in Asia has quite the same talent for turning the routines of daily life into an exotic celebration.

On March 7, Thais mark Makha Bucha which commemorates a meeting of the Lord Buddha with more than 1,000 of his disciples. The holiday ends in the evening with Buddhists carrying candles and sticks of burning incense in a solemn procession around the main chapel of their temples, known as wats. Some wats allow tourists to observe the ceremony; a visitor should ask permission.

The most oppressive heat arrives in April, and to deal with it the Thais have turned the start of the lunar new year into a riotous and -for tourists willing to get wet -entertaining festival, known as Songkran. During Songkran, April 13 this year, all sculptured images of the Buddha are "bathed" and pass-

ers-by get "blessed" with buckets of water. The Siam Society, at 131 Soi Asoke Sukhumvit, telephone 258-3491, was founded to encourage Thai artistry and welcomes nonmembers to performances of Thai music and dance and lectures by scholars. The society is known for its excellent guided tours. On Feb. 13, it will lead one to the nearby shores of the Gulf of Thailand to the site of a newly discovered sunken ship that, archaeologists hope, will yield important information about ancient Asian trading routes. The trip includes a one-night hotel stay and costs \$120 for nonmembers. Reservations are required.

The Erawan Shrine, at the corner of Ploenchit and Rajdamri Roads, is known as a granter of wishes, and worshipers line up with garlands of jasmine and bundles of incense. The shrine has its own classical dance troupe that performs, free of charge, every afternoon and into the evening.
Within the Inner City, the area along the

lished Bangkok as Thailand's capital in 1782, are the Grand Palace and several glittering Buddhist temples that are, for many tourists, the most recognizable sight in Thailand. A few minutes by water taxi down the

Chao Phraya is Wat Arun, the Temple of Dawn, which, covered by a mosaic of bits of broken mirrors and Chinese porcelain, is best seen by the light of dawn.

ft is also at dawn that thousands of silent saffron-robed monks emerge from the riverside temples and take to the streets with begging bowls. Donors, it is thought, earn merit for their next life.

For a chance to take advantage of Thailand's substantial shopping bargains, head to the open-air markets where Thais buy clothes, furniture, medicine, plants, pets, Buddhist anniets - everything - and do their socializing. The largest is the Cham-chak Weekend Market, open all day and much of the night on Saturdays and Sundays. For tourists, it is the best source in Thailand for inexpensive handicrafts. The merchants at Chatuchak expect to haggle Over prices.

For grander handicrafts - and fixed prices — try Rasi Sayam, 32 Soi 23, Sukhum-vit Road, 258-4195, which has an extensive selection of beautiful things and is run by a young American, Jonathan Hayssen, dedicated to preserving traditional handicraft artistry. He sells eye-catching restored Thai looms, \$40 to \$100, used to display Thai silk. wall hangings that the shop also stocks.

### MOVIE

Chao Phraya River where King Rama f estab-

Yamai wa Ki kara Directed by Yojiro Takita.

After the surprise success of last year's farce "Byoin e Iko" (Let's Go to the Hospital), the pro-ducers decided as a sequel to do this comedy about a woman in the final stages of stomach can-cer. One of her two doctors is all for heroic measures, but the other, his brother, wants her to die with dignity in his new hospice. Like most screen heroines, dying or not, she is thus pre-sented with a familiar dilemma: Which is Mr. Right? She goes for the hospice but then, just like Kurosawa's Kenji Watanabe, decides to have a good final three months. Out on the town, she makes a commercial for life insurance ("I Will Not Live to See Christmas"), which becomes a smash hit, and soon she is on the tube and in the mags, flaunting her dissolution. She chases her medication with champagne, wears designer pajamas, and writes her biography. ("More," says a friend listening to a reading of the manuscript. "I'm not crying yet.") Still, she returns to the hospice and her love-struck doctor, and finally illustrates the title: "Sickness Comes From the Spirit." This is accomplished in a finale incorporating blinking

Christmas trees, disconsolate Doc and a big snowfall. We are invited to gently smile and are plainly supposed to find hilari-ous both karaoke-swaying terminal cases and final religious frenzies. And it is true that when everything is horrid, laughter is anodyne. So how now to cap this fun-filled fling with death? Per-haps "Ikiru — The Musica"? (Donald Richie, IHT)

Homeward Bound: The incredible Journey Directed by Duwayne Dun-

ham. U.S. "Homeward Bound: The Incredible Journey" is Walt Disney Pictures' clever, crowdpleasing remake of the studio's own "Incredible Journey," a nature story first released in 1963 and now obviously dated. Based on the pet-centric novel by Sheila Burnford, it tells how two dogs and a cat are abruptly relocated, after which they set out on a long, perilous trip to find their real home. "The Incredible Journey," though sweet, was terribly creaky. It left most of the talking to a human narrator, kept the animals' thoughts a mystery and relied heavily on acting of the give-me-your-paw school. This new version improves on the original in every way by adding

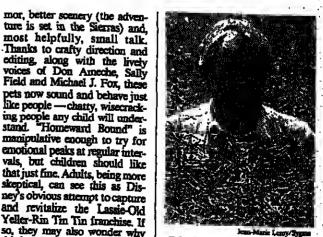
heartwarming drama, lots of hu-

most helpfully, small talk. Thanks to crafty direction and chiting, along with the lively voices of Don Ameche, Sally Field and Michael J. Fox, these pets now sound and behave just like people — chatty, wisecracking people any child will under-stand. Homeward Bound" is manipulative enough to try for emotional peaks at regular inter-vals, but children should like that just fine. Adults, being more skeptical, can see this as Disney's obvious attempt to capture and revitalize the Lassie-Old Yeller-Rin Tin Tin franchise. If so, they may also wonder why this hasn't been attempted more often. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

Tango

Directed by Patrice Leconte. France.

The idea is hard to fault: Men and women were not meant to live together, yet separation makes for melancholy regrets. So Paul (Thierry Lhermitte) and his elegant bachelor uncle (Philippe Noiret) hire Vincent (Richard Bohringer) to track down and murder Paul's faithless wife (Miou-Miou). After a long, meandering start, with a nod to Hitchcock, the film tries to take



Philippe Noiret in-Leconte's "Tango."

off, but whether by ear or plane, it never really makes it. As 500n as you set eyes on Mion-Mion, you know nobody would want to kill her, and this is not the only problem: These actors have tangood together before, with lighthearted panache; they have, moreover, played the same parts many times in other films. For all Leconte's talent, the dark mirth wears thin and bitter, and something in the air smacks more of menopausal male misogyny than boyish fun. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

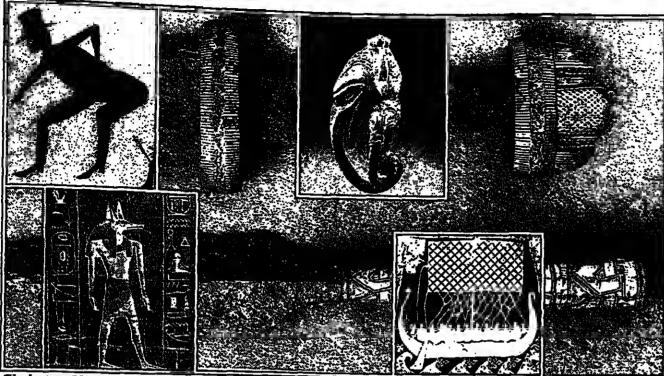
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Clockwise: Sketch by Bill Traylor in Lausanne; a New Guinea figure at Dapper Museum and boat drawing from Gotland at Swedish center in Paris; a mummy at Carter show in London. In background, other artifacts from Gotland.

#### AUSTRALIA

Powarhousa Muaaum (Ial: 217.0111), Feb. 6 to April 18: "Chlhuly in Australia: Fantasy in Glass." More than 20 glass aculptures by the American-born artist Dale Chihuly. The pieces are characterized by their distinctives. distinctively large size, rich colors and coral-like forms.

#### **AUSTRIA**

Vlenna

Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 52,177). To June 27: "Die Weit der Maya." More than 300 objects expiore the world of the Mayas, span-ningBelize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.

#### BELGIUM

Musées Royaux d'Art et de d'Histolre (tel: 733,4647). To April 30: "Splendeurs des Sassanides." Gilded silver, textiles, weapons, mosaics and freecoes from the 2d to 7th cenlucies la Iran.

#### BRITAIN London

Entitish Museum (tel: 323.8525). To May 31: "Howard Certer: Before Tut-ankhamen.." A retrospective of the archaeologist's discoveries in Egypt, including personal diaries, excavation photographs, funery treasures and Equation and artifact and artifact integration. and Egyptian antiquities.

Photographer's Gallary (tal: 831.172). To Feb. 13: "Victims of Ethnic Cheerleaders." A display of Charley Cupic's black and white photos surveying the struggle of refugees in the former Yugoslavia.

#### CANADA

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Muaée das Beaux-Arts (tal: 285.1600). To March 28: "Grand Siecle." More than 130 works by 17th-century French paintings by Poussin, Le Sueur and La Hyre.

#### DENMARK

Humleback

Louislana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 42.19.07.19). To May 9: "At the Edge of Chaos: New Images of the World." A survey of developments in the field of architecture, the visual arts and science.

Examusmuseo Konstindustrimuseet (tel:174.455), To Feb. 28:
"Junichi Arai." A display of the Japanese artist's contemporary textile and ceramic works.

### FRANCE

Cantre Culturel Suédois (tal: 44.78.60.20). To March 7: "Musee Historique de Gotland." An assortartifacts documenting the

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history of Gotland Irom the Roman empire to the 14th century. Includes sculptures, woodwork, textiles, ceramics and jeweiry, Musée Dapper (lei: 45.00.01.50). To March 13: "Vision d'Oceania." Seventy pieces from the Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Muaéa d'Art Modarna (tal: 47.23,81.27). To March 14: "Expressionnisme en Aliamagna: 1905-1914," More than 400 paintings, woodcuts, engravings, according trainings and sculptures by German Expressionist artists. Includes works by Kandinsky, Kirchner, Kiee and Otto Mueller.

by Kandinsky, Kirchner, Kiee and Otto Mueller.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 40.20.50.50). To April 26; "Dessins Irançais du XVIIs siecle dans les Collections Publiques Françaises."
More than 160 16th-century drawings including works by Vouet, Lebrun, Poussin and Puget.

#### GERMANY Frankfurt

Shirn Kunsthalle (tel: 299 88 20), To Feb. 14: "Edward Hopper 1882-1967." Paintings, watercolors and

"Marie Foley: Sculpture." Foley's pieces, comprised of found objects, porcellin, bog oak and slata, explore human spirituality and ancient cultures." tures.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 75.43.21,11). To March 28: "Masterpieces of Modern European Art." Includes etchings, lithographs, oil paintings from the beginning of this century through the 1970s by artists such as Picasso, Kandinsky, Fontana and Kielo

Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde (Tel: 732.121). To Feb. 14: "Prints From Japan Undergoing Changa, 1880-1940." A survey of modern Japanese prints spanning the Melji, Talsho and Showa periods.

Centraal Museum (tel: 362.316). To Feb. 21: "Gerrit Rietveld: 1888-" A retrospective featuring more than 300 pleces of furnitura, Interior de-sign models, architectural sketches

Fundació Joan Miró (tal: 329.1908), To Feb. 14; "Ester Beu-lida: Moorish Canvas Tent." Objects

Muaéa Barblar-Muallar (lal:

312.02.70). To Feb. 16: "Art des lies Salomon." An assortment of ancient tribal pieces from the Solomon is-

La Collection da l'Art Brut (lei: 375.435). To May 2: "Bill Taylor: 1854-1947." Drawings by Bill Taylor of ble life.

of his life, real and imaginary, from his years as a slave on the plantation in Alabama and after the Emancipa-

The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.7611). To April 11: "Illuminating the Past: Historical Contexts of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance." A

display of liturninated manuscripts dat-ing from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

International Center of Photogra-phy (tel: 860.1783). To March 28: "Divine Inspiration: From Benin to Bahla, Photographs by Phyllis Ga-lembo." A survey of cultural and reli-gious traditions in Nigeria and Brazil.

glous tractions in Nigeria and Grazii.

Pasadena
Norton Simon Musaum (lei: 449.6840). To May 9: "Eugene Blery: Views of the French Countryside." Biery and his contemporaries such as Corot, Daubigny and Rousseau, torerunners of the emerging Barbizon School, produced naturalistic landscape and genre subjects by working in situ.

San Diego Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 454.3541). To Feb. 28: "Jana Sterbek: States of Being." A retrospective of the Czech-born, Canadian artist's mixed-media works.

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#### ISRAEL

Jeruesiem The Israel Museum (tel: 708,811).
To March 30: "Zelig Segal." Works by the sculptor, painter and designer. Includes modern designs of ritual objects, lamps, candles and Torah organization.

**Tel Aviv** Tha Diaspore Musaum (Ial: 648.020). To May 4: "In the Foot-steps of Morrano Families." In com-memoration of the expulsion of Jews from Spain in 1942, the lives of three families are traced in their flight from Portugal to Europe, includes videos, film strips, music and art.

#### ITALY

Castello di Rivoli (tel: 958,7256). To April 25: "Torino a l'Arte." A survey of Turin's role in contemporary



A detail of a Charley Cupic photo in London.

drawings portraying daily life in culture and art between 1950 and America.

Munich

Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (tel: 2244 12). To Feb. 28: "Frederick the Great: Collector and Patron." Featuring paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt and Watteau, and various objects from Frederick's years at Sans Souci, his Potsdam palace.

Wiel am Rhein
Vitre Design Mueaum (tal:
702.200). To March 28: "Miniaturen." A series of miniatures which show furniture design over the past

#### RELAND Dublin

The Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.666). Feb. 10 to April 18:

#### JAPAN

**HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL** 

HOTELS

GERMANY

Himeli City Museum of Art (tel: 92.22.22.88). To April 1: "Pictures, Stories and Poems." Included are more than 60 pictures pertaining to subjects found in literary works, including Picasso's etchings for a Balzac novel and Matissa's etchings for a collection of poems.

a collection of poems.

Hiroshima Museum of Art (tel: 223.2530). To March 7: "British Landscape Paintings." More than 65 of peintings dating Irom the 18th to the 20th century. Included are works by Turner, Constable, Gainsborough and Sickert.

### Who on Earth Still Flies First Class?

By Roger Collis
nternational Herald Tribune

N these straitened times, when all the talk is about downgrading, who on earth still flies first class? It costs about twice the business-class fare and up to three times that of full economy (seven times that of some discount faces). And the standards of comfort and service in many business-class cabins are at least equal to

first class in the days before wide-body jets. So you may think the front cabin is the preserve of airline employees on furlough and frequent fliers cashing in mileage awards for upgrades. And to some extent you'd be right, although airlines contend

#### The Frequent Traveler

that they restrict first-class travel to senior management and limit upgrades to gold or "premium" frequent fliers.

But in spite of, or perhaps because of, the popularity of business class, there are still people willing to pay a huge premium (\$2,500 on a trans-Atlantic round-trip) for a chance to stretch the ego as well as the legs. It may even be hard to find a first-class seat

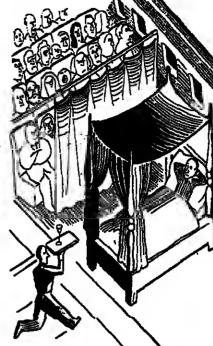
on some routes.

"There is still a market for people who want the very best that there is in air travel. Three-quarters of people we carry in first class are top executives or own their own companies," says Diane Kane, a spokes-woman for British Airways in London. "But the rest are traveling on leisure. We had a couple with three very small children going first all the way to Auckland. The Middle East is one of our strongest markets in first class, with tremendous demand."

URPRISING, perhaps, when you think what you get for business class on long-haul routes these days. Most airlines offer comfortable seats, typi-cally with 40-inch (100-centimeter) pitch and leg support; a 2-2-2 seat layout (or 2-2 for the upper deck, which in most airplanes has been thrown open to business class). You can expect superior meals served with china, glass and cutlery, all manner of free drinks, plus a galaxy of gizmos such as stereo head-sets, seat-back video, slipperettes and eyeshades, and management tools like laptops, phones and fax. And of course, priority check-in and boarding, and use of an execu-tive lounge. Other perks are free helicopterlimo transfers and free parking.
With amenities like this, what's so special

about first class? Airlines are asking themselves the same question. Business class is a tough act to follow.

Some airlines have solved the class problem by doing away with first class. Continen-tal Airlines Business First was launched last December to combine first and business in a double-size business cabin. It promises "all of the comforts and services of first class at business-class fares." Business First features



new sleeper seat with 55-inch pitch and electronic controls to adjust the angle of recline, the lumbar support and the height of the footrest. Continental is hoping to entice two to three customers from each of its competitors and recoup the \$21 million investment by next year.

Virgin Atlantic's Upper Class cabin pro-vides fully reclinable sleeper seats with a 55-inch pitch, and the amenities and comforts of first class at business-class fares. And every time you fly you get a free economy

SAS, which abolished first class in 1989, introduced a new service, EuroSleeper, The first two rows in business class have been fitted with 12 sleeper seats with 50-inch pitch for which you pay a premium of \$300 one

"There was no real demand for first class in our major markets," says John Herbert, director of corporate affairs at SAS in Stockholm, "We've lost a few first-class travelers to BA, Lufthansa, Swissair and so on. Then a year ago we started the EuroSleeper. And we've sold about 15,000 so far, an average of four a flight. Rough surveys show that about 30 percent of that 15,000 are first-class pas-sengers who have returned from competitors. Even with the \$300 premium you are still paying roughly 40 percent under the published first-class fare."

First class is still alive and well with other airlines. Cathay Pacific has recently spent \$10 million refurbishing its first class with a galaxy of services in the air and on the ground. What has happened, though, is that first class has shrunk to make room for business class. Air France has slimmed first class down to 16 seats (compared with 50 to 100 in business class); British Airways has 18 and Lufthausa 12 first-class seats.

All of which makes the front cabin even more exclusive. Most business-class fliers are refugees from economy; others have been downgraded from first. Most companies these days only let very top brass fly first. The luxury of first class is space, privacy,

and a sleeper seat that gives the chance of a proper night's rest. The sleeper seat is the best antidote for jet lag. Seat pitch is typically 60 to 62 inches and a 70-degree angle of recline, which enables you to stretch out almost horizonally agrees. zontally across five windows. The problem is that on eastbound trans-Atlantic flights the meal service ears into precious sleep time. And you are awakened for breakfast an hour

before landing in Europe.

British Airways has come up with a novel solution in the form of a Sleeper Service for its first-class passengers on overnight flights of less than nine hours. It is available on flights from New York and Boston that leave after 7 P. M. In April it will be extended to

30 other services including the Middle East.
The idea is seductively simple. At JFK, for example, you will be offered a buffet dinner in the lounge before the flight. You can order all requirements - such as drinks, videos, wake-up times and breakfast. On board the plane you can go straight to bed. You are offered pajamas to change into, and your sleeper seat will be made up with sheets, quilt and a full-size pillow. And no annoying announcements until the morning.

"We found that many passengers on a typical night flight from New York fall asleep soon after boarding while others go to sleep halfway through the meal service," says Val Gooding, BA general manager market-ing. "Research showed us that what they want is choice and flexibility. If you want to stay up all night and watch movies and have the full meal, that's fine; but if you want to sleep the whole five hours you can have supper at JFK. People want a break from the traditional airline routine."

Flying first is all about arriving in better shape: It is the ultimate way to survive the airport experience. Most airlines pick up first-class passengers by car from the steps of the plane when they have a tight connection. In April, BA will introduce a special immi-gration channel at Heathrow Terminal 4 to speed "premium" passengers along.

Best of all, perhaps, is news of an exclusive arrivals lounge at Terminal 4 where first-and business-class folk can have breakfast, shower and change, make calls, get a suit pressed and generally get their act together after they land. If you cannot afford to upgrade to first

class, salvage your ego by buying a consolidation ticket at a 50 percent discount. Failing that, I recommend a row of four seats in economy, where you can stretch out and

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#### Classified Valentine Message Contest Every year on February 14th, more and more people

use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works. Print your classified message on the form

below-minimum 3 lines-and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance Valentine's day (Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Saturday-Sunday, February 20-21st. So have some fun with us, wherever you

may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

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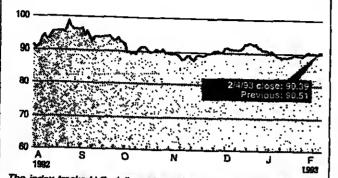
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index c, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries. compiled by Bioomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



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### Germany Stages Media Revolution

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service

BERLIN - For decades, Germans turned to the same old places for news. Each evening the main public TV channel presented the news in its stiff, official manner, with announcers staring at their scripts while gravely narrating the comings and goings of govern-ment ministers. Then, each Monday, the newsmagazine Der Spiegel weighed in with its breathless critique of the week in Bonn.

But a revolution in Germany's news media is stripping traditional institutions of influence and audience. Germany's first two news channels have signed on in the past month, Der Spiegel is being challenged by a Munich-based clone of Time and Newsweek, and Die Zeil, the country's erudite opinion weekly, is about to get a competitor.

A new sense of Germany's importance in the world, the widening reach of major international media companies, government deregulation of broadcasting, and European resentment of U.S. dominance of the news business have combined to spark a revolution

in Germany's media scene. As Germany emerges from the cocoon of four decades of postwar partial sovereignty, the country's media are changing the defini-tion of news, adopting some U.S. style razzledazzle and fighting over a long-ignored but

immensely lucrative market.

"Germany is much larger than it was before," said Harald Prokosch, deputy chief editor of n-tv, Germany's first all-news channel. "Germany plays a role in the world now,

About half of all the advertising money spent in Europe goes to German media, a fact that has attracted several of the world's biggest and most competitive media conglomer-ates, including Time Warner, Turner Broad-casting and Capital Cities-ABC of the United States, Berlinscom of Italy and Bertelsmann of Germany.

Nearly half of n-tv, which began opera-tions last month, is owned by Time Warner

A second news-oriented channel, Vox backed in good part by Bertelsmann and Süddeusche Zeining of Munich — signed on this week and announced it was prepared to lose more than \$300 million in its first five years. Yet another news channel, Euronews, went

on the air this month in Germany and across the Continent. It is supported by public funds from several European countries.

A new German sports channel premiered last month. Starting this summer, Viva, a German competitor to MTV Europe, is expected to try — again with a dollop of Warner cash — to get young people in the world's third-largest music market interested in Germany's own musicians, who now account for only 30 percent of recorded music sales here.

Later this year, Turner Broadcasting is expected to announce plans for Europe-wide cartoon and movie channels. A movie channel backed by two German companies, one of which is half-owned by Capital Cities-ABC, goes on German cable this month. And the Bonn government, anxious about losing its grip on public attention, is considering starting up a German version of C-SPAN to be called "Bundestag total."

In a country where books and newspapers still retain a penetration level lost long ago in

See MEDIA, Page 13

### Japan's Rate Cut: Too Little, Too Late?

By Steven Brull

TOKYO - Hailed two years ago as the world's top central banker, Yasushi Mieno of the Bank of Japan has fallen a few notches in the estimation of many economists here. Analysts say he has been too slow in relaxing monetary policy, a mistake that has deepened and prolonged Japan's recession.
The central bank lowered its dis-

count rate Thursday to 2.50 percent from 3.25, a deep cut that nonetheless came as no surprise, having been leaked onto the front pages of Japanese newspapers earher in the week. It was the sixth in a series of cuts begun in June 1991, and took the key lending rate to its historic low last seen in 1989.

Critics said the latest cut, the first since last July, was long overdue and would do little by itself to revive the economy. Mr. Mienn has moved too cautiously, they say, because he underestimated the im-

nouncing the cut, he said there was little immediate risk that the new fact, many economists think the discount rate could be cut again remains lackluster.

Although an image of indepen-"The concept of an independent tax cuts and other measures.

pact of asset-price defistion on the central bank in Japan is far-Japanese economy. Growth has fetched," said Jesper Koll, econo-been trending lower, and the econ-omy even contracted for two quar-"The BOJ's credibility has been un-

ters last year.

Mr. Mieno implicitly acknowledged the criticism Thursday. AnMieno wanted to lower the key rate late last year but acceded to a Finance Ministry request to wait. The rate would renew the upward spiral Finance Ministry, they say, was in stock and property values seen in afraid a rate cut would be taken as the late 1980s, a phenomenon a sign the economy was in worse known as the bubble economy. In shape than assumed in its draft shape than assumed in its draft budget proposed in December. By lowering the lending rate

this summer, perhaps to as low as charged to banks, Mr. Mieno has 2.0 percent, if consumer spending shifted the onus of economic policy to budgetary stimulation. But Mr. Mieno got little immediate supdence in the fight to deflate the port. Moments after the cut, Fibubble economy led the financial nance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi magazine Euromoney to name Mr. said he had no plans to introduce Mieno central banker of the year in new pump-priming measures. Oth-1991, the governor today is being er officials of the governing Liberal blamed for caving in to pressure Democratic Party, however, have from the Ministry of Finance.

Democratic Party, however, have said they are considering income

to lift the economy out of recession, said economists, who expect a fiscal package including an income-tax cut of as much as \$700 per bousehold by the summer.

tinn is partly a reaction to his predecessor, Satoshi Sumita, whose easy monetary policies created the bubble economy. "Mr. Mieno was so afraid of repeating Sumita's mistake he's exted in the opposite direction," said Mineko Sasaki-

### Damages Ruling Of \$105 Million Hangs Over GM

and was ordered to pay damages of \$105.2 million in the death of a Georgia teenager killed in a fiery pickup-track crash in 1989. Analysts said GM stood to lose hundreds of millions of dollars more over time as a result of the verdict, and investors

An Atlanta jury ordered the automaker to pay \$101 million in punitive damages and \$4.2 million in compensatory damages to the family of Shannon Moseley. The 17-year-old died when his 1985 GMC pickup truck exploded after it was rammed in the side by another truck. The family asserted the fire was caused by a faulty design.

Analysts have said the case could lead the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to recall all full-size Chevrolet and GMC pickup trucks made between 1973 and 1987, a move that could cost the antomaker as much as \$1 billion. There are about 4.7 million of the

trucks on the road today.

GM officials said the company would appeal, and that it was confident that the federal investigation into the safety of its 1973-87 pickup trucks "will bear out our contention that those pickup trucks do not have a safety-related defect."

At issue is the location of the fuel tanks on full-size Chevrolet and GMC pickup trucks made in those model years. Fuel tanks were put outside of the frame rail, the lad-

ATLANTA - General Motors truck's cab and cargo box. Critics Corp. was found negligent Thursday contend that this made the trucks more vulnerable to fire and explo-sions in side-impact collisions. GM now puts the fuel tanks inside the frame rails.

David Garrity, an analyst at Mc-Donald & Co., said, "Obviously the precedent set by this case opens the door to significant further losses by GM." He said a recall of the trucks could cost GM between \$500 million and \$1 billion.

The troubled automaker is expected to post a record loss for 1992 of about \$24 billion, including massive accounting charge. GM's stock fell \$1.625 to close at \$37.50 Thursday.

James Butler Jr., the Moseleys' attorney, told the jury a large puni-tive damage award would put pressure on GM to recall the trucks. Lawyers say GM's case was tor-

pedoed by Ronald Elwell, a former GM safety engineer, whn testified that GM officials knew in 1983 that the tanks posed a risk of leaking in side accidents.

The Washington-based Center for Auto Safety, a consumer group that has demanded a recall of the 1973-1987 GM pickups, contends that GM has settled nearly 100 lawsuits related to fiery crashes of those vehicles. "Our estimate is that GM already has paid out more than \$200 millinn" in the pickupcrash cases, said Clarence Ditlow,

(Bloomberg, WP, Reuters)

#### WALL STREET WATCH

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### 4th Quarter Rally Makes 1993 Look Like a Winner

By Allen R. Myerson New York Times Service

EW YORK - Fourth-quarter reports from nearly twothirds of America's 500 major companies show a strong rebound in profits, helping to support the stock market's brisk advance. Wall Street economists now expect the quarter's net earnings to nearly double the total from the last

The 1991 results, however, were severely depressed by one-time charges for layoffs and cutbacks, far greater than the write-offs Operating earnings are up about 20 percent for the fourth

quarter, economists say. They expect profits to continue climbing through 1993, as companies Economists expect that have already become more efficient benefit from a strength-

profits to climb ening economy as well.

"You're getting the best part
of the earnings cycle," said throughout the year.

Bruce Steinberg, a senior economist at Merrill Lynch. "Companies have been forced to cut their costs during the recession, and now they are on a productivity rampage."

Technology and banking companies have been among the strongest carners. These also have been among the leaders of the stock

Market strategists are divided, however, over how well stock prices incorporate coming improvements. Many said that Wednesday's rally, with the Dow Jones industrial average gaining 45.12 points, or 1.4 percent, to 3,373.79, was fueled by upbeat earnings reports and signs of economic strength.

Mr. Steinberg said that most investors already anticipated con-

timed earnings improvements in the 20 percent range. "Luckily, it looks like that will be forthcoming," he said.

Others say this year's earnings could propel the market substantially higher. Abby Joseph Cohen, a market strategist at Goldman Sachs, said stocks were 15 percent to 20 percent undervalued. With Sachs, said stocks were 15 percent to 20 percent undervalued. With interest rates likely to remain stable, she sees the Standard & Poor's 500 producing a total return, including dividends, of 13 percent to 15 percent through the rest of the year.

Using the net earnings that 326 of the S&P 500 have already reported, and analysts' estimates for the rest, Bloomberg Financial Markets calculated that total earnings for this index would be

\$5.09, compared with \$2.55 last year.

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Other Dollar Values

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### Big U.S. Drug Makers Come Down With Those Price-Pressure Blues

By Milt Freudenheim New York Times Service

than a decade of sharply rising prices for prescription drugs and profits to match — changes in medical spending are clouding the prospects of the major pharmaccutical companies.

Long the most profitable and technologically innovative of corporations, these companies stocks are suffering setbacks because of the poor outlook.

Pressure on pharmaceutical prices is coming from cost-conscious large private purchasers, such as health-maintenance orgamizations and mail-order suppliers that demand deep dis-counts. It also is coming from Congress and the administration as they press for government caps on price increases for drugs. Industry executives argue that if price controls are implement-ed, research to develop new life-saving drugs could suffer for lack

The latest criticism from Washington came this week in a report by the Senate Committee on the Aging, it said that despite the promises of many drug companies to keep their prices from rising faster than inflation, 19 of the 31 largest manufacturers had increased prices in 1992 by more than double that rate.

Seven large drug companies, including Merck & Co. and Pfizer Inc., had pledged to hold down price increases to no more than the general inflation rate. Senator David Pryor, the Arkan-sas Democrat who heads the

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Sources: Rauters, Lloyds Bonk.

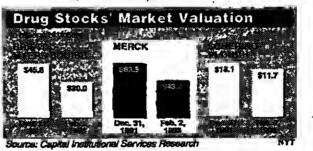
**Key Money Rates** 

United States

1-march CDs

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Committee on the Aging, and Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, the panel's ranking Re-publican, urged President Bill Clinton to include drug-price re-straints in its package of healthcare legislation.

The changes in drug buying, which have been gathering momentum for more than a year, have soured the long-standing enthusiasm for the drug industry among Wall Street investors.

Securities analysts and lower diminished expectations for con-tinued robust growth in drug profits. The 12 companies, which include such firms as March share prices reflected investors' tul-Myers Squibb Co. and Johnson & Johnson, have lost \$87.33 billion in combined stock market value in the 13 months between Jan. 1, 1992, and Tuesday.

About one-third of the com-

bined loss, \$29.69 billion, took

place this year.
"It is a continuation of the awful times of 1992," said Neil B. Sweig, a pharmaceutical analyst at Capital Institutional Services. We're in a sour state of events." In the last 13 months, Merck

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has lost \$20.36 billion in stock value, Bristol-Myers Squibb lost \$15.57 billion and Johnson & Johnson \$9.16 billion.

Since the beginning of 1992, while stock prices were souring, drug stocks declined by more

The Pharmaceutical Manufacthrers Association, a Washing-ton trade group, contended that Senator Pryor, in an attack on manufacturers' pledges to contain drug-price increases, had "distorted or misused" drug-price reports by ignoring the lower prices paid by large health-

Rather, they said, the senator had concentrated solely on prices at drugstores, Still, the industry association

said it "acknowledges the need for health-care cost containment." It told the Chinton transition team in December that a drug benefit should be part of any lederally required basic health-care coverage for people under 65.

Overall, most securities analysts and stock fund managers are gloomy about the industry's prospects for the next year or so.

#### **Major Considers Linking Benefits** To Forced Work

LONDON — Britain said Thursday it would consider radical plans to cut its huge unemployment costs, including provisions to require some of the 3 million jobless to work to earn state benefits.

"My concern is to make sure wherever possible that we keep un-employed people in touch with the world of work," Prime Minister John Major told parliament. "It is right to look at all the radical options and we propose to do so." This, he said, "may mean offer-

ing more opportunities, for example, of volunteering, and it may mean extending an element of compulsion, which we already have." Mr. Major, one of few prime ministers to have ever been out of work, was expanding on a sentence in a speech on Wednesday that sug-

gram that would require work in exchange for benefits. Mr. Major had questioned if paying benefits "without offering or requiring any activity in return, serves unemployed people or society well."

gested he was considering a pro-

Analysts say Mr. Micno's cau-

See JAPAN, Page 12

### **Montedison-Procordia Talks**

MILAN — Capping several days of speculation, fontedison SpA indicated Thursday it was negotiating to sell a large stake in its Erbamont pharmaceuticals subsidiary to Procordia AB of Sweden.

The deal would take the form of a joint venture between Erbamont and Procordia's Kabi Pharmacia drugs unit, but Procordia said in Stockholm that it planned to take "an important stake" in Erbamont.

In June, Montedison said it planned to haive its debt by the end of 1993 by selling almost 2 trillion line (\$1.31 billion at current rates) of assets omside of its core industries: chemicals, energy, and agriculture and food. At the time, Carlo Sama, the Montedison managing director, said the era of the "ephemeral rule of finance" was over and that growth would come from industrial

dia were in "the final stages of negotiation" and that lighters last autumn, for a reported 1.37 billion kronor, details of the merger would be announced later.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

In Stockholm, Procordia's stock rose to 177 kronor (\$15.75) from 175, while in Milan, Montedison was up 35 lire, to 1,250. It ended last month at 1,141.

Procordia's pharmaceutical unit, Kabi Pharmacia, has annual sales of about \$1.75 billion and about 11,000 employees. Erbamont's has annual sales of about \$1.1 billion and 7,000 workers. Kabi's biggest-selling drugs are Genotropin, a growth hormone, and Healon, a treatment for cata-

racts. Other drugs are used to treat nutritional disor-ders. Erhamont specializes in cancer treatments, vaccines and drugs for the nervous system.

The negotiations follow a deal between Montedison and Royal Dutch/Shell Group to merge their polyolefin planes operations into a joint venture with annual sales of about \$3.5 billion.

Procordia acquired Swedish Match Group BV, th Montedison on Thursday said its talks with Procor- world's leading maker of matches and disposable

### EC Grouses Over British Jobs

### Low Benefits and Falling Currency Raise Ire

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON - The recent fall of the pound is threatening to exacer-bate tensions between Britain and its European Community partners over the increasingly competitive battle for jobs.

Already the object of considerable Continental ire over its combination of relatively low wages and worker benefits plus increasingly pliant unions, its falling currency now threatens to win Britain evergreater favor with multinational companies, and ever-greater hostil-ity from across the Channel.

This week S.C. Johnson & Son Inc., the U.S. household-products maker, announced it would be moving production from France to plants in Britain and the Nether-lands, just as Philips Electronics NV said it would cease production of cathode tubes in its Dutch plant in favor of Britain. These moves came after last week's decision by Hoover Co. to end vacuum-cleaner produc-tion in France in favor of expanding its operation in Scotland.

[Jacques Delors, the EC president, said Thursday that Hoover did not break any Community laws by not break any Community laws by closing its plant in Dijon and switching jobs to Glasgow, Bloomberg Business News reported from Brussels. Mr. Delors did say he would propose rules on information and consultation to be provided by employers in similar situations. In the past, Britain's cost advan

tages have helped it to lure a disproportionate share of investment from Japan and North America and generated little ill will in the process. That is now changing.

It is one thing, said David Marsden, an associate professor in industrial relations at the London School

of Economics, when a country snares a big new American or Japanese manufacturer. "But when you are taking a plant from another EC country it is a little harder for the loser to grin at his rival's success." Last week, angry French officials

reacting to the Hoover move blamed Britain for encouraging social dumping, for benefiting from low labor costs and from its refusal to sign the social chapter of the Treaty on European Union. The chapter was designed to set uniform work conditions in the Community and in the process was to stop countries from slashing often costly worker benefits for competitive advantage.
Originally, social dumping was

tries of the North and the likes of Spain and Portugal. In the dismay of not just the French but many Britons as well, Britain is increasingly playing the role once thought to be that of the EC's southern tier.

"It is not the intention of the U.K. to stay a low-labor cost country," stressed the Confederation of Brit-ish Industry's Sheila Murray, noting that low British wages mainly re-flected worker productivity levels Germany. "We are trying to move The fact of the matter is, howev-

er, that not only are hourly wages lower, but widening the gap even further are social-security and other costs that must be borne by the employer and that on the Continent far exceed those in Britain. According to a 1990 survey, social security and other insurance costs in

#### 'Dead End' Lies Ahead for U.K., Bérégovoy Says

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy said world growth would be hampered if leading countries followed con-tradictory policies, and he sug-gested Britain had chosen a self-defeating economic course.

I feel today that Britain is

going down a dead-end path. And that's true for everything," the French leader said at a weekly news conference. Mr. Beregovoy noted that rate cuts and depreciation of the pound had not helped the British economy to recover.

You can see that confidence is not coming back and unem-ployment in Britain is rising at a pace clearly faster than elsewhere," he said. Mr. Beregovoy expressed outrage at Hoover's behavior.

You can see where unfettered liberalism gets you," he said. "The Scottish workers, a pistol loaded with job cuts at their heads, have agreed to give up employment rights, the right to strike, accepted a blow to their pension funds and wage cuts."

seen as a danger in a single market Britain made up 145 percent of that included both the rich coun-worker compensation. In Germany, worker compensation. In Germany, that figure stood at 22 percent, compared with 28.6 percent in France and 31.9 percent in Italy.

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While union leaders and opposi tion politicians in Britain rail at government attempts to turn the country into the "sweatshop of Enrope" officials and company executives usually place low labor costs well down on the country's list of attractions. "If you ask companies if they invest in Britain because of far below those of countries such as our low wages they will instead cite all sorts of other reasons for coming here, like what nice people we are," said Chris Dillow, chief economist for Nomura Research Insti-tute in London. "But there is no doubt that our cheap labor is very important."

Not surprisingly, at various gov-ernment bodies active in wooing outside investors, the phrase "cheap labor" stops well short of the pages of the glossy promotional bro-chures. We say our wages are com-petitive, but we emphasize a whole package of things including a stable work force and the fact that in some cases entire families will work in the same factory," said Maureen McAl-

pine, a development spokeswoman . While acknowledging low British labor costs as an important "selling point," Michael White of the Invest in Britain Bureau insisted it was not a claim he boisterously bandies about. It gives the impression that we are trying to push the U.K. as a low-cost sweatshop," he said, not-ing that image would pose political problems within Britain.

For big manufacturers, labor costs rank as an important consideration in siting their plants, albeit a consideration that it is not always easy to discuss. "We chose the U.K. because of its history of manufacturing and the very positive attitade of the British government in helping us with our initial fact finding," said Jinny McDonald, a spokesman for Toyota Motor Corp., which last month began pro-ducing cars at a new British plant.

Manufacturing specialists also say Britain has benefited from a steady diminution in the power of its workers, and crucially of their unions. Under former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher three bills greatly curtailed union power.

Nick Oulton, a semor research fellow at the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, said. "Maybe we will be sending children down into the mines next."

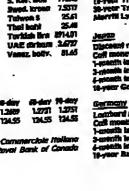


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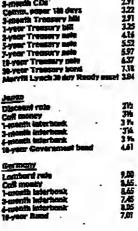


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**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES** 





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NEW YORK - Stock prices soared and the Dow Jones industrial average set an all-time high Thursday as interest-rate cuts in market likes." Germany and Japan and tumbling

bond yields at home fueled optimism about the domestic economy. The Dow industrials rallied 42.95 points to 3,416.74, eclipsing the previous record of 3,413.21, set last June 1. The index has lagged

N.Y. Stocks

broader market averages for months amid problems at bluechip companies such as International Business Machines Corp. and General Motors Corp.

"The stock market is on a tear." said Ralph Bloch, market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates. "The interest-rate cuts in Europe and Japan definitely added fuel to

Although the reductions by the Bank of Japan and the Bundesbank were not expected to lead the Federal Reserve to lower rates, "I think it's a reminder to global investors that the trend in interest rates is still downward," said William Sullivan, director of money market research at Dean Witter.

sury bond fell to 7.18 percent, its lowest level since July 1986. "Lower interest rates usually translate into faster economic growth and higher corporate prof-

The yield on the 30-year Trea-

its," said Thomas Callahan, senior vice president of U.S. equities at Yamaichi International (America). "That's exactly the news the stock

Broader indexes setting records included Standard & Poor's 500 index, which rose 2.36 to 449.56. the New York Stock Exchange Composite index, which rose 1.53 to 247.98, and the Dow Jones transportation average, which jumped 37.06 to 1,579.54.

Advancing stocks outnumbered decliners about 2 to 1 on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was very active with 346.48 million shares changing hands, up from 342.5 million Wednesday.

The Nasdaq Composite, weighed down by profit-taking on stocks like Microsoft and Intel, rose just 0.18 to 708.85. Chrysler Corp., the most-active stock, gained ¼ to 39¼. Merrill

Lynch raised its 1993 earnings estimate, and the investor Kirk Kerkor-ian boosted his stake in Chrysler by buying 4 million shares through Bear, Stearns & Co. on Monday. Waste Management Inc. fell 1%

to 37% after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of 37 cents a share, up from 5 cents a share a year ago but below estimates of 45 cents. Prudential Securities lowered its rating of the stock to "hold" from "buy." Microsoft fell 3% to 85. It was taken off the "buy" list at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

#### MARKETS: Will the Calm Last?

(Continued from page 1) mum lending rate by half a point, to 9 percent, and its minimum lending rate by a quarter-point, to 8 percent. It remains to be seen what

Foreign Exchange happens next week when it deals with private banks in setting the more significant money-market

rate, currently at 8.6 percent. François-Xavier Chauchat at Banque IndoSuez said he expected the market rate to drop by 25 basis points, or a quarter-percentage point. Richard Reid, Frankfurtbased analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, saw little chance of a decline of more than 15 basis points.

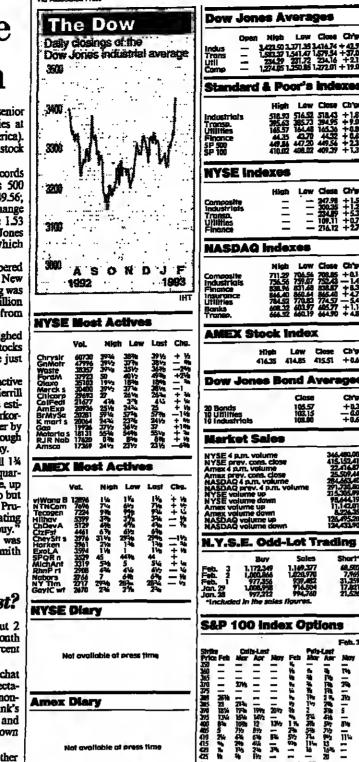
Meanwhile, a Bundesbank council member, Johann Gaddum, was quoted by Agence France-Presse as saying that the cuts were "no signal" for lower money-market rates.

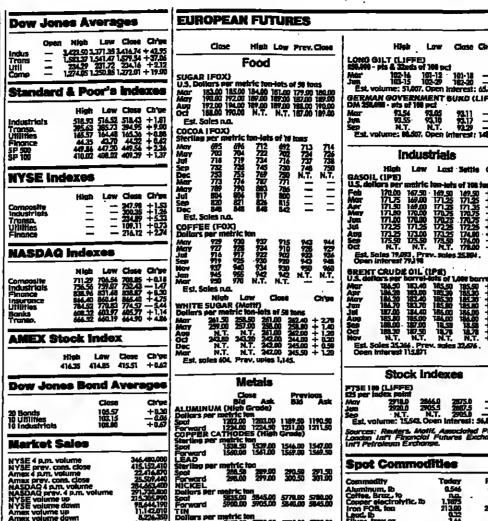
"The fundamental problem is not resolved," said Neil MacKinnon at Citibank in London. The root cause of instability is that nominal and real interest rates are too high, not sustainable and incompatible with the downturn in economic activity and the increase in joblessness. If the German move does not allow Denmark and France to cut their interest rates it will have been a futile exercise."

percent in Denmark and about 2 percent in France, while one-month money costs about 27.625 percent and 12.75 percent, respectively.

Optimists such as Mr. Chauchat insisted that hy creating expecta-tions of a decline in German money-market rates, the Bundesbank's move should enable Denmark and France to begin lowering their own short-term rates.

But Mr. MacKinnon and other doubters questioned whether such declines in Germany can be deep enough and come soon enough to allay market concerns about the ability of Denmark and France to keep rates high enough to stabilize their currencies against the mark.







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### U.S./AT THE CLOSE

### Kemper Bridles at Shearson Raid

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Kemper Securities Inc., dismayed by the defection of its entire 15-person staff in Mount Kisco, New York, to Shearson Lehman Brothers, said Thursday it had asked the New York Stock Exchange to investigate the recruiting drive in the

suburb north of New York City. This action goes far beyond competitive recruiting and crosses the line of acceptable industry behavior," said James Boris.
Kemper's Chicago-based chairman and chief executive. Meantime. Mr. Boris encouraged retaliation against the brokerage unit of American Express Co. by asking Kemper's 4,300 employees to destroy their American Express corporate cards.

A state judge issued a temporary restraining order against Shearson and the former Kemper brokers on Tuesday, said Elien Resnick, a Kemper spokeswoman.

#### **Emerging Markets Propel Colgate**

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Colgate-Palmolive Co. said Thursday that fourth-quarter net profit rose 27 percent to \$110 million, led by strong sales growth in Latin America and Asia and by its

Mennen personal-care business, acquired last March.
Sales of household and personal products, which include products. for oral, body, household and fabric care, rose 14 percent, to \$1.53 billion, in the last quarter of 1992. Sales of other products, including pet foods and health care, rose 6 percent, to \$237.4 million from \$224.4 million. In total, sales rose 12 percent, to \$1.77 billion.

#### Hoover Losses Hurt Maytag's Net

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — Maytag Corp. said Thursday its profit plunged 46.5 percent in the fourth quarter as the appliance maker continued to be plagued by losses in Europe and intense

competition in sluggish markets.

Maytag, which owns the Hoover appliance operations in Europe. said profit in the fourth quarter fell to \$11.2 million. Sales rose 7.8

percent to \$782.4 million. The chairman, Leonard A. Hadley, said Maytag had been hurt by continued losses in Europe, costs associated with new production. facilities, intensely competitive pressures in the marketplace and sluggish economic conditions."

#### **Higher Earnings for Food Maker CPC**

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, New Jersey (Bloomberg) — CPC International Inc. said Thursday that fourth-quarter earnings from continuing operations rose 8.3 percent to \$117.5 million, fueled by strong food sales outside the United States.

Net income was \$70.8 million after an environmental charge of \$46.8 million related to discontinued chemical operations. CPC, whose products include Skippy peanut butter and Heli-mann's mayonnaise, said sales rose to \$1.8 billion from \$1.5 billion a

year earlier. Best Foods, CPC's North American foods business posted a 6.2 percent sales gain in the quarter, while Latin American food sales rose 11.2 percent and Asian sales jumped 19 percent.

#### For the Record

Gillette Co. said its profit rose 18 percent, to \$135.3 million, in the fourth quarter of 1992, led by a strong performance from its Sensor shaving products.

Travelers Corp. said it expected to post a \$589 million loss for the fourth quarter, largely because it was adding to reserves to cover the costs of an accelerated sale of foreclosed real estate.

Kirk Kerkorian, the investor, bought 4 million Chrysler Corp. shares in this week's stock sale to maintain his stake in the automaker at just under 10 percent, Bear, Stearns & Co. said. (UPI) Mattel Inc., the maker of Barbie dolls, reported fourth-quarter earnings of \$35.7 million, up 20.6 percent from a year earlier, despite a 2 percent decline in sales to \$511 million.

### JAPAN: Latest Rate Cut May Be Too Little, Too Late

**NASDAQ Diary** 

(Continued from first finance page) making Mr. Mieno an increasingly

Smith, economist at Credit Suisse. Economic forecasting also has been more guesswork than usual because Japan's current recession is unique in the post-war period: Never before have all sectors of the economy turned down. In addition. the bursting of the economic bubble unleashed a vicious cycle of asset-price deflation that has been

worse than expected.

unpopular figure. In Kahutocho, home of the the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where dwindling trading volume has devastated profits of the securities industry, Mr. Mieno has been reviled for years. Some brokers have even likened him to

Saddam Hussein.

main beneficiaries of Thursday's cut will be banks and corporations trying to refinance debt built up during the bubble era.

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The cut also was aimed at propping up the stock market, which many individual investors have fled in disgust because of securities scandals. It had little immediate Now, he risks being made a impact, though. The Nikkei averscapegoat by the broader populace. age rose 168.76 points by mid-The popular criticism of Mr. morning but soon slipped back to finish 31.40 lower at 17,190.63.

#### U.S. FUTURES

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### De Beers Reasserts Control Fall in Angolan and Russian Output Helps

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LONDON — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. the South African diamond producer that operates the world sales cartel, has reasserted control over the market after a dicey few months when it looked like it might lose it, analysts said Thursday.

Fears that substantial quantities of Angolan and

Russian rough genisiones would escape the cartel's net have put a cap on prices over the last year and a half, and have forced the London-based Central Selling Organization to stockpile diamonds to keep prices from collapsing. Now, however, De Beers and its selling arm have

regained total control over producers," said Howard Taylor, a member of the London Diamond Bourse. "I don't see prices coming down over the next six months, and they could actually rise."

About 80 percent of world supply of uncut gem diamonds is sold through the CSO, which operates a buffer stock to maintain price stability, adjusting the supply of diamonds to actual consumer de-

mand and selling at a rate the market can absorb. Eighteen months ago there was concern that De Beers was losing its ability to control prices be-cause of escalating Angolan production following the end to civil war in May 1991. In addition, Russia, the world's second most

important diamond producer, was threatening to flood the market to raise hard currency. Analysis said De Beers would have been hard pushed to buy up all the extra diamonds produced

by Angola and Russia. However, demand and supply are "now in bal-ance following production cut-backs" in Angola and Russia, said Vincent Tattersall, mining analyst

at James Capel & Co. "Now, if rough diamonds were to come onto the market De Beers would buy them up and its banks would back it to the hilt," Mr. Taylor said. Analysts said De Beers had been concerned the new Russian government would not honor a fiveyear contract, signed in July 1990, to sell 95 percent of its rough diamond production through the CSO.

Anxieties about the CSO's grip receded as Russian diamond output fell 15 percent last year to an estimated 10 million carats, down from 13 million in 1991. Now "there is no evidence that Russia is destabilizing the market," Mr. Tattersall said. An end to the drought and the resumption of civil war has disrupted the supply from Angola,

where output is now falling, analysts said. The failure to find diamonds in significant quantities in Saskatchewan, Canada, has also been important in limiting supply, the analysts said.

In addition, De Beers reduced the amount of diamonds it has to buy from producers by 25 percent hy exercising a deferred-purchase clause toward the end of last year.

Now, "there are signs of a pick-up in the U.S. and the Far East, excluding Japan," Mr. Tattersell said. He said the diamond market depended on sentiment and consumer confidence, "which is now improving."

The slowdown in Japan, which buys nearly 30 percent of diamonds sold in the world, has caused imports to fall, although restocking has been underway in the United States since May last year. With Japanese imports falling at a greater rate than retail sales and signs of a recovery in the United States, it

seems likely rough diamond sales will rise this year and surge in 1994, Mr. Tattersall said. Still, CSO sales fell 13 percent last year to \$3.4 billion, and a cut in De Beers's dividend is likely as a result. "A 48 percent final dividend cut to a total dividend of \$0.70 a share from \$1.12 a share is likely as earnings have fallen about 30 percent," said Steve Oak, analyst at Smith New Court.

### **Financing** Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM - Banks and the Dutch government have agreed to provide DAF NV with a loan to keep its operations in the Netherlands and Belgium in business while the company works out its debt problems, the truckmaker said Thursday, but the deal will not help workers at a British subsidiary.

Banking sources said the loan was for 60 million guilders (\$32.3 million).

It added that full production in Eindhoven would resume on Monday, assuring supplies of products and parts from the Dutch factory to DAF's plant in Westerlo, Bel-

DAF sought court protection from creditors on Tuesday after talks with Dutch and Belgian governments officials and its bankers failed to provide a rescue plan.

Court-appointed administrators work out a full salvage plan, but many of the 5,500 jobs at Leyland DAF in Britain are expected to be be lost and more than 1,000 Dutch workers of the 5,000 workers at west, but just 20 percent of the DAF's Eindhoven plant on Thursday were told not to come to work. The company had about 12,650

### DAF Gets KLM's Loss Bulges Continental On U.S. Write-Off

AMSTERDAM - KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV said Thursday its net loss had widened to 437.8 million guilders (\$236.3 million) in the third quarter, from 8.6 million guilders a year earlier, as it wrote off its entire investment in its trou-

hled affiliate Northwest Airlines, The carrier also said it expected to report a "large" loss for the full year, which ends March 31. For the year that ended in March 1992, KLM had a net profit of 124.6

KLM shares faltered initially on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, falling to 23.10 after the announcement of the loss, following a close of 25.10 on Wednesday. But the stock recovered in later trading to finish the day higher at 25.30.

The company said its net loss before extraordinary items widened to 435.7 million guilders in the third quarter, from 37.7 million guilders a year earlier. the same quarter a year earlier, the company had \$164.3 million short-

The company had an extraordinary loss of 305 million guilders related to its write-down of the valare expected to take a month to ue of its stake in Northwest Airlines. But analysts said that, as a result, this source of pressure on

voting stock. The two have begun combining operations to capitalize on a U.S. Dutch treaty that grants workers overall before announcing carriers unrestricted access to both 80 British job cuts on Wednesday.

loss for the period in the range of 60 million guilders to 100 million guilders. Some had warned that charges related to Northwest Airlines could push the shortfall to well over 200 million guilders.

Revenue was little changed in the third quarter at 1.66 billion guilders. The net loss per share was 8.34 guilders in the period, versus 21 guilder cents a share in the previous quarter. (Bloomberg, Renters)

#### ■ Northwest Parent Slides

Losses at Northwest Airlines' parent company, NWA Inc., more than quadrupled in the final three months of last year and the airline company said Thursday it lost more than \$1 billion for all of 1992. NWA had a loss of \$682.4 million in the October-December period on revenue of \$1.93 billion. In

fall on revenue of \$1.93 billion. For all of 1992, NWA had a loss of \$1.06 billion on revenue of \$8.13 billion, compared with a 1991 loss of \$316.9 million on revenue of

\$7.73 million.

Northwest Airlines Inc., a unit of NWA, said it had a loss of \$89.1 million in the fourth quarter, excluding the effects of special charges. It reported a \$79.2 million loss in the same period a year ago.

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FTSE 100 Index

Investor's Europe

#### Very briefly:

Stock index

SBS

Stockholm

Vienna

Zurich

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Frankfurt

 Etablissements Darty et Fils, the French appliance retailer, said it was considering a link-up with Kingfisher PLC; it said no buyout by the British retailer was planned, but that if a deal went ahead, a guaranteed price would be offered for shares in Darty.

NA.

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• SGS-Thomson, the French-Italian chipmaker, posted a net profit of \$8 million in 1992 versus a loss of about \$100 million in 1991, as sales rose 12 percent to \$1.6 billion; Chairman Pasquale Pistorio predicted healthier results for 1993 given strong growth in the U.S. and Asia.

 Spain issued 4 billion DM (\$2.4 billion) of 10-year, 7.25 percent bonds priced to yield 31 basis points over German government bonds.

• The Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange will begin trading rubles for Deutsche marks from Feb. 10, Interfax news agency reported.

 Nestlé Deutschland AG, the German arm of Nestlé SA, said sales rose 4.5 percent in 1992 to 6.879 billion DM (\$4.2 billion); it plans to cut its work force by 300 to 400 this year after a cut of 692 to 14,977 in 1992.

• Italy's new car sales shamped 13.86 percent in January from a year earlier — the sharpest drop since April 1983 — to 202,209, the carmakers association Anfia said; Fiat's market share rose to 44.07 percent from 42.58 percent; Ford slipped to 11.07 percent from 12.49 percent.

AFX, AFP, Bloomberg, NYT, AP, Reuters

### MEDIA: Germany Stages a TV and Press Revolution RATES: Bundesbank Loosens

(Continued from first finance page) television as Americans, the relaxthe United States, print journalism has not been left out of the media

Focus - a colorful newsweekly that looks like Time and liberally copies such Newsweek features as the Conventional Wisdom Watch and Periscope - debuted this system that forces us to pay for month, the 52d attempt to make a programs we don't want to watch," dent in Der Spiegel's control of the said Karl-Heinz Stahl, a media weekly market.

And, later this year, a group in Munich plans to challenge Die Zeit with an intellectual weekly to be called Die Woche,

. All this is happening in the midst of a deepening recession. "Times are changing in Germany," said Mr. Prokosch of n-tv. People were bored and frustrated by the old government-owned

Although Germans on average losing their ratings dominance, still watch less than half as much . More importantly, they are losing

and it is diversifying."

broadcasters. This is a big market,

ation of government control over television has opened Germany for the kind of niche broadcasting common in the United States and much of the rest of Europe.

"What we are seeing now is the end of the government-supported studies expert at Technical University in Berlin.

The government channels put it more blimily. Jobst Plog, chairman of the government network ARD, told a Munich newspaper that the private channels "have a strategy to

Public broadcasters, funded by license fees that Germans pay for the possession of any radio, TV, intercom, baby monitor or other telecommunications device, are rapidly control over the traditional German definition of news as whatever the government did today.

A recent study by a foundation funded by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party found that the two main government channels allot more than 80 percent of their reports to political news. The same study found that private television channels devote considerably less of their news time to statements by politicians than do the government stations.

> does not trust TV," Mr. Stahl said, Mr. Kohl recently criticized the government television's decision to annch a morning program, saying that the extra coverage put too much pressure on politicians. Previously, the main channels did not go on the air until shortly before moon.

"This is still a reading society that

"People here don't like to hear it, but we need more America in our TV culture," Mr. Stahl said.

(Continued from page 1) strike that disrupted mail delivery, trash collection and public transportation.

Bundesbank governors were also said to have been impressed by a recent visit by Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who for the first time presented the central bank his proposals for reducing the federal budget deficit

Signs of wage and fiscal restraint were the Bundesbank's oft-cited prerequisites for lower interest

Peter Puf, chief economist at Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest industrial group, welcomed the Bundesbank's action but said it would remain to be seen whether its justification for the cuts is met. He said he would likely revise his forecast for Germany's average inflation rate in 1993 noward from 3.5 percent, his last estimate. In the last German rates cut, in

#### September, the Bundesbank had trimmed the Lombard rate - an emergency funding rate to the com-

mercial banking system — to 9.5 percent from a record 9.75 percent and the less sensitive discount rate. at which commercial banks normally borrow from the central bank, to 8.25 percent from 8.75 work force of about 30,000, union percent, which had also been a resources said Thursday.

The central bank on Thursday also announced a reduction in German commercial banks' minimum reserve requirements in a move that it said reflected sharper competition in European financial markets. The ratio at which banks must hold reserves on deposit at the central bank would be cut by 2 percentage points on March I, it said.

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#### Citroën Reported Ready to Cut 5% Of Work Force

PARIS - The French automaker Automobiles Citroën plans to cut 1,629 jobs, or 5.4 percent of its sources said Thursday.

jobs would be presented to a meeting of Citroën's workers' committee on Feb. 12. Citroen is one of the operating

arms of the automaker PSA Pengoot Citroën, along with Automobiles PeugeoL

The sources said the job cuts would affect laborers, technicians, quality control specialists and white-collar employees. The plan would allow some to change jobs within the company, work part-time or take early retirement.

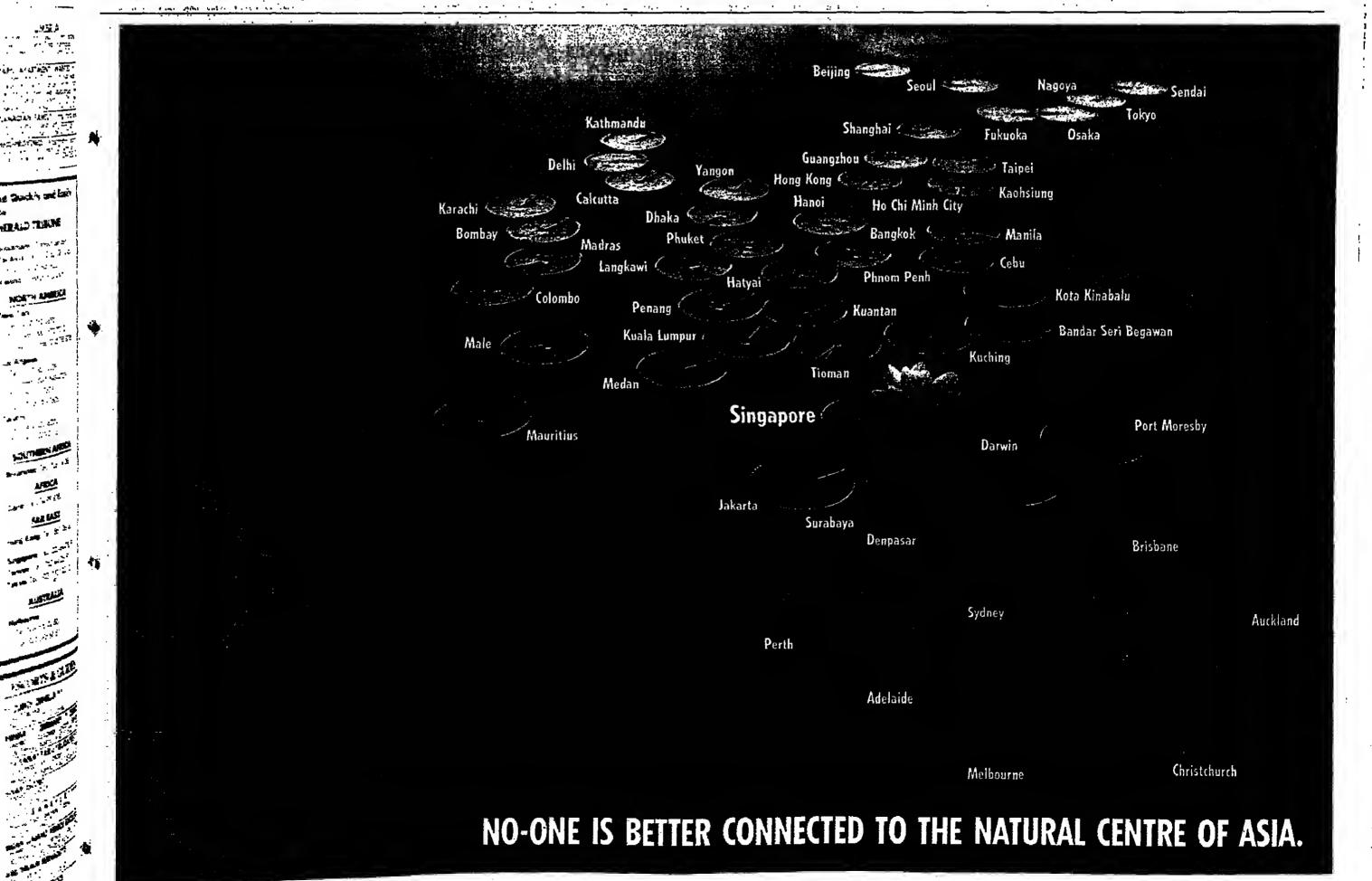
#### They said the plan to abolish the DHL Plans \$1.2 Billion Investment

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches BRUSSELS - DHL International Ltd., the big air-express delivery

service, announced Thursday a \$1.25 billion, four-year capital-investment program to double its capacity in Asia and Europe.

DHL said the investment program would center on ground-handling facilities, automation and communications and computer technology. Despite singgish economies in Europe and Japan, DHL said it expected to continue to grow as companies switched to more efficient inventory management that requires courier services. It forecast that shipments in the express-package market would increase by more than 20 percent in 1993. DHL's chairman and chief executive, Patrick Lupo, said most of the

growth was in high-technology or high-value goods and auto parts.
Lufthansa, Japan Airlines and Nissho Iwai Corp. together hold a 57 percent stake in DHL International.





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### Campbell Gets 54% of Arnotts Hostile Bid Advances but Control Is Elusive

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

SYDNEY — Campbell Soup Co.'s pursuit of Ar-ootis Ltd. paid off Thursday when one of the Austra-lian bakery group's biggest shareholders accepted the U.S. company's bid for most of its shares.

NEW DELH! — India has formally approved a \$2.65 billion pro-The Australian Mutual Provident Society, Austraposal by Enron Corp. of the United lia's biggest institutional investor, said it would accept States to set up a gas-fired power the offer for all but 2.3 percent of its 8.5 percent stake.

The move by AMP pushed Campbell's holding in
Amous to 53.7 percent. But under the terms of a 1985 station in the western state of Maharashtra, a senior Industry Minisagreement with Arnotts, Campbell cannot control the

try official said Thursday. The proposal is the largest by a company unless it holds more than 85 percent of the foreign company approved by Ioshares. Until it reaches that level, it can vote only 14.9 dia since the government began re-forming its sheltered economy in July 1991. It also will mark the first percent of its stock. "While Campbell Soup has more than 50 percent of Arnotts, it does not have control," said the Arnotts chairman, Bill Purdy. He added that chances of

entry by a foreign company into India's protected power sector. Campbell reaching 85 percent appeared to be "out of "This marks a new phase of approvals," said the official, Siddharth Behura. "It will serve as a the question." The hostile 9.50 dollar (\$6.45) a share bid, which values Arnotts at 1.32 billion dollars, expires Friday.

Arnotts, Australia's oldest cookie and cracker mak-

offer a second time.

benchmark for other proposals for investment in the power sector." Under the approval letter, issued Wednesday, Enron will put \$200 million in equity into the project. General Electric Co. and Bechtel

India Lets

**Foreigners** 

Into Power

TOKYO - With Japan's corporate chieftains looking to trim

expenses, advertising budgets are getting hammered. But one agency is not only holding its own, it is grabbing market share.

Asatsu Inc., Japan's fifth-largest advertising agency, is the only one of the top 10 Japanese agencies to show a rise in revenue for the

January to October period: up 5 percent, versus an aggregate decline of 3.6 percent for the top 10.

What's more, Asatsu seems poised for more growth despite a weak industry outlook, thanks to an impressive client roster, a strong

They have a reasonably good reputation for being more aggres-

They have a reasonably good reputation for being more aggressive," said Paul Smith, an analyst at James Capel Pacific Ltd.

As Pepsi's agency in Japan, Asatsu turned heads when it adopted a spot featuring the U.S. rap singer M. C. Hammer that ran in the United States. In the commercial, Hammer drinks some Coke before

going on stage and crooning the 1970s pop time "Feelings." A fan hands him a Pepsi, one sip of which produces his trademark lively rap. Not only did the commercial boost sales of Pepsi, it also increased

Asatsu's name recognition, Mr. Smith said. Although Asatsu's American parmer, BBDO Worldwide, produced the ad, the agency's

decision to run the ad at home was novel, given that such hard-hitting comparative advertising is unusual in Japan.

Asatsu's list of advertising clients is impressive and diversified. It

Assass s and or advertising chemis is impressive and diversality includes Audi, Japan Tobacco, Pioneer, Asahi Beer, Coors, Toshiba, TDK, Seiko and Olympus, a company spokesman said.

The company's financial situation is strong, analysis say. Asatsu

has no bank borrowing and almost no long-term debt.

Analysts estimate that although Asatsu's pretax profit should

show a rise of about 3.6 percent in calendar 1992, to 6.3 billion yen

(\$50.5 million), net profit will fall as a result of losses on sharehold-

ings. Assassu bought shares in 1987 to build relatiouships with clients.

States, Germany, Britain, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan

As the only listed advertising agency in Japan, Asatsu's shares are the only play on the industry. Most analysts recommend the shares.

India to Investigate Bombay Bourse

BOMBAY — The Securities and Exchange Board of India has ordered an investigation into the running of the Bombay Stock Exchange, the country's biggest bourse and focal point of a billion-dollar stock market scandal, officials said Thursday.

Beginning next Tuesday, the board will investigate the reporting of

transactions, exchange turnover, defaults by brokers and action taken

against companies committing violations, officials said. It will be the first

inspection ever into the Bombay exchange, and follows board inquiries of the Deliti, Calcutta and Bangalore bourses.

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Asatsu has offices in nine Japanese cities as well as in the United

financial position and a bit of daring.

Enterprises also will take part in the total foreign equity of \$480 million. Part of the capital cost will be met by foreign debt of \$1.48 billion and the rest will come from equity

and debt raised in India. The project will generate 1,920 megawatts initially, to be increased to 2,550 megawatts, Mr. Behura said. It will be fueled by liquefied natural gas imported from the

Gulf, possibly from Qatar, he said. Other proposals for investment in the power sector will be cleared on similar lines, officials said.

A proposal by Cogentrix and General Electric to set up a 1,000 megawatt project in the southern state of Karnataka is close to ap-proval, officials said.

The government has forecast that power demand will rise to between 120,000 and 130,000 megawetts in the next 15 years, against current capacity of 69,000.

Analysis predicted that other smaller funds — and possibly some members of the Arnotts family would follow suit before the offer closed.

Ian Myles, a food analyst with Macquarie Equities, said: "The market was really surprised by the backflip."

Analysts said Arnotts must have been shocked by AMP's sudden defection. Arnotts' top executives insisted publicly for weeks that investment funds, which together held about 14 percent of the company, would not break ranks for less than 11 dollars a share. Mr. Purdy said he was "disappointed" by AMP's

Analysts said they believed that AMP, which has seen its portfolio shrink from the slump in commercial property values and its major shareholding in lossriddled Westpac Banking Corp., was hungry for cash.

Leigh Hall, general manager for investments at AMP, said it had decided to sell part of its stake because AMP was "heavily overweighted in Arnotts on an indexweighted basis, and stock market turnover of Arnotts

shares is very limited for such a large holder." When it launched its bid in October, Campbell had 33 percent of Amotts, a legacy of its role of white knight to Arnotts in the mid-1980s when the company came under attack from the corporate raider Alan Bond.

Campbell's Australian-born president, David Johnson, issued a statement admowledging "the wise and fiduciary action of the AMP Society" in accepting the offer for most of its shares. (Reuters, Bloomberg)



#### Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

Thai Airways International Ltd. cut its 1992-93 net profit forecast by about 25 percent, or 2.0 billion baht (\$78.5 million), from 8.1 billion baht. Japan's powerful Keidanren business organization opened a two-day seminar in Hanoi with Vietnamese officials, economists and company executives on how to build stronger ties; about 130 Vietnamese and 100 Japanese businessmen took part.

. Hong Kong's Census and Statistics Department said the value of retail sales in November totaled a provisional 13.3 billion dollars (\$1.7 billion), up 14 percent from the same month a year earlier.

• South Korea will delay selection of the foreign contractor for the \$8 billion Seoul-Pusan high-speed train link until the incoming administration of President-elect Kim Young Sam takes office, press reports said. Merrill Lynch International Bank received approval from Thailand's central bank to establish a representative office in Bangkok; it will

initially provide securities-research services on the Stock Exchange of Thailand and information on financial services. " HonekoneBank of Australia Group reported a net profit of 8.06 million dollars (\$5.47 million) for 1992, after recording a oet loss of 37.80 million

### Steel Mill Slims Down, China-Style

er, has been a household name for generations of

A Campbell spokeswoman said the U.S. company

AMP said it had agreed to sell down its stake after

becoming convinced that Campbell would not raise its

was hoping some of Arnotts' other institutional share-holders would "change their minds as well."

Australians. The takeover battle stirred public resent-

ment of foreigners buying into the country.

BEIJING -One of China's biggest steel mills is to shed two-thirds of its workers, sending another message to state-owned industry that it must either slim down or face bankruptcy.

None of the workers losing jobs at the Wuhan Iron & Steel complex will be unemployed, however, according to the Xinhua news agency. Instead, all will be given new jobs connected with the state-

owned enterprise.

With a bloated work force of 120,000, annual output of steel and iron per worker in the Wuhan plant is well below the domestic and world average, according to Liu Qi, general manager of the firm. "If the situation continues, the complex would

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not be able to survive keen competition at home and abroad," Mr. Liu was quoted as saying. Some 50,000 workers have already been cut from the payroll. Many have simply traded work places within the factory complex, Xinhua report-

up this year specializing in mining, equipmentmaking and services that use idle machinery and technology in the steel plant. Another 30,000 employees will be found new iobs within two years. The shake-up is one of the biggest since China's

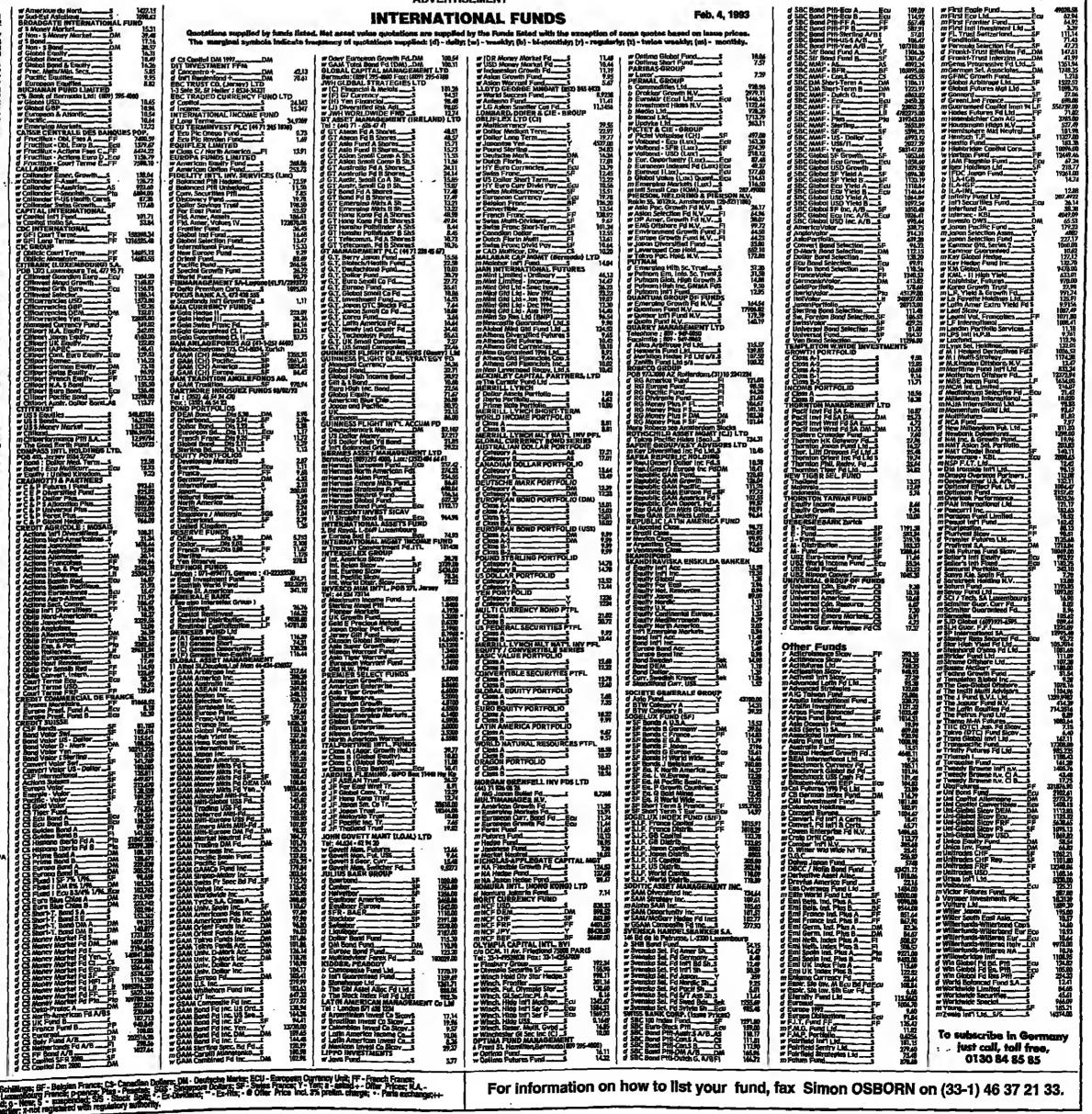
senior leader. Deng Kiaoping, touched off a race last year to introduce market reforms by endorsing the

economic experiments of coastal areas.

ed. They are now employed by four companies set

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For the Record

# SPORTS OLYMPICS

# Sydney Stubs a Toe, but Leads Beijing in Race for the 2000 Games

By Ian Thomsen .

International Herald Tribune Amid all of the high-tech and other-worldly predictions concerning the year 2000, did any futurists guess 20 years ago that the new century might launch an Olympic Games in red-curtained Benjing, or in a divided Berlin?

Neither city was a conceivable host to the world's athletes a generation ago. Now both are requesting the help of the Olympic movement to conquer their own pasts. Yet the momentary favorite to be host of the 2000 Summer Olympics is not so spectacular and dangerous as Beijing or Berlin. It is, rather, the sunny and noncontroversial harbor of Sydney.

The International Olympic Committee will elect its year 2000 host by secret ballot Sept. 23 in Monte Carlo. Seven cities submitted bids by

the deadline Monday. Sydney is an even-money favorite to win the Games, according to Ladbrokes Racing Limited of England, which rates Beijing at 2 to 1, Berlin 5 to 1, Manchester 6 to 1, Milan 10 to 1, and Istanbul and Brasilia 20 to 1. Yet such odds are only the pole position. The key checkpoints of the race include visits to each city by an 11-person IOC committee in March and April, and the personalized lobbying of the 91 voting 1OC

The favorite got off to a bad start Sunday, when two IOC members were delayed up to four hours leaving Sydney by a dispute among

airport unions. If IOC members are sincere in their private testimony, Sydney is at the top, in part, because it is the safest choice. Beijing, the most intrigu-ing bidder, must still deal with memories of Trananmen Square, while the other five cities

are flawed in major ways. This being their third successive bid for the Olympics — Brisbane and Melbourne failed previously - the Australians understand what to promise and how to promise it. Wary of complaints about its remote location, Sydney has budgeted \$30 million to pay for the round-trip airfares of the estimated 15,000 Olympic

Seventy percent of their facilities either exist

or are under construction, with a riverside Olympic complex including the main stadium and villages planned for a 650-hectare (1,600acre) site just 14 kilometers (nine miles) from

For the first time, every athlete would be able to live in one village, as no venue would be more than 30 minutes drive away. Sydney's proposed dates of Sept. 16 to Oct. 1 are in the Australian spring, its driest time of the year, when - a

I am very sorry, sir, that you have brought this up,' said the Chinese official, when asked how he spins the 1989 crackdown with IOC voters.

spokesman points this out before being asked

the ozone protection is at its strongest.

No doubt Sydney's fear is that its technical superiority might be conquered by the dynamics of opening Beijing to the new century. Yet to go to China is to risk being used. For all the world, Tiananmen Square remains a landmark to promise torn inside out —the slaughter of students, an army turned against its own people. Should it award the Games to Beijing, the IOC will be accused of selling its festival of hope to a host

known well for trampling such hope.

For its part, Beijing must persuade the IOC that the Olympics will not be used as a selfjustifying reward, but rather as the means to a gradual opening of China. Billboards throughout the city have prevailed upon citizens to

support the bid. I am very sorry, sir, that you have brought this up," said Tu Mingde, deputy secretary-general of Beijing 2000 Olympic Bid Commit-tee, when asked how he spins the 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators with IOC voters. "In my work I have seen people are more and more positive in this aspect," he said. "IOC members have said to me, We never realized Beijing was such a beautiful, modern city. People are so happy always, with broad smiles. The

people are so easygoing, always bubbling."
"To hold the Olympics in Beijing would be very good for the Olympic movement and also for China itself," he continued. "It would help us quite a lot with our carrying-out of our opendoor policy and reform policy."

Few doubt China's ability to create a suitable

stage. The city would build a 100,000-seat Olympic stadium, joining the stadiums of 80,000 and 50,000 seats that served Beijing as host of the 1990 Asian Games.

Yet competitors in the monthlong Paris-Moscow-Beijing motor rally last fall com-plained that the celebration of their finishing drive into Tiananmen Square was tainted by the security forces, who lined the route so thickly as to blot out the spectators.

At one point Berlin was the favorite for 2000,

with the 1936 Olympic Stadium to be refur-bished. But Berlin officials acknowledge that German anti-foreigner violence is hurting their chances. Neither the government nor the public has enthusiastically supported the Olympic movement amid the country's struggle for uni-ty. While officials tout a recent poll of 2,000 Berliners showing 53 percent in support of the Olympic bid, the same survey showed 46 per-

The city's bid committee tries to argue that the Olympic movement can only help to mend

"Our unique selling point is the symbolic value of the city," said Frank B. Halfar, personal assistant to the general manager of the Berlin Olympic Bid Committee. "It's a city where just three years ago the Wall came down and the gates were opened. It symbolizes the spirit of coming together in bonding gaps like no other

How does that spirit jibe with signs of a Germany intolerant of foreigners?

"We hope in a rather short time it will be shown that in the year 2000 there will be no such incidents," Halfar said.



One of the many billboards in Beijing that have prevailed upon residents to support the city's bid to stage the 2000 Summer Olympics.

The other cities face great hurdles:

• Istanbul could claim to be the first city to host an Olympics on two continents, Europe and Asia, but it must assuage doubts over its technical abilities to serve as the world's sporting capital for three weeks.

 In Manchester, England, the majority of Olympic facilities would be built in a former industrial site only after the Games are awarded. Lacking are the beauty and readiness of Sydney, as well as the symbolism of Beijing or Berlin, Readily apparent are the security problems involving the Irish Republican Army.

 Milan is in the midst of a major scandal involving more than 100 city politicians accused of accepting bribes from businessmen. Its city leaders waited until Saturday to endorse its Olympic bid, by a vote of 42 to 33. Milan claims

that 80 percent of its facilities are in place, in need of mere refurbishing. The sailing competi-

tion would be allotted to Venice. · Brasilia can show only a subpar soccer stadium, gymnasium and swimming pool. The Brazilian press has paid scant attention to its-bid. The city would require an infusion estimated at \$1.1 billion to bost the Games. Brazil is in the throes of a soaving inflation rate.

### French Body Gives **FISA Assurances**

PARIS — The president of the French Federation of Automobile Sports said Thursday that he had Sports said Thursday that he had given the necessary guarantees to rette logos would be exempt from the sport's international governing body to allow the French Formula

One Grand Prix to be held. The race had been scrapped because of tough French laws against cigarette advertising, which usually emblazon Formula One cars and

the drivers who race them. Jean-Marie Balestre, head of the French federation, said he had telephoned Max Mosely, his successor as president of FISA, the sport's governing body, to say there was now nothing holding back the run-

"I will send a letter during the day to ask for an official procedure to accelerate the examination of the dossier," Balestre said, "I am going to meet Mr. Mosely and Bernie Ecclestone Tuesday and Wednes-

day in London. 1 think in the next two weeks," he added, "FISA will give its agree-

ment."

Ecclestone is president of the Formula One Constructor's Asso-

scratch the 1993 French Grand Prix after the French federation initially could not guarantee that seizure under the ban on tobacco

advertising. The law bans all forms of cigarette advertising, a major form of

revenue for motor racing. In November, a court in Quim-per, France, fined the Williams team 30 million francs (\$5.5 million) under an anti-tobacco law for displaying Camel logos in a broad-cast televised from the Australian

ate passed an amendment that will allow the broadcasting of images from other races throughout France. The anti-tobacco activists also dropped a suit last month against the Williams team.

But since then, the French Sen-

Grand Prix.

in France to make up for the missing revenue from tobacco advertising was also created. FISA had said it was waiting for the guarantees from the French federation and that World Council

members could either vote by fax

or at the next meeting in March to

reinstate the French Grand Prix.

A special fund for motor sports



Austria's Anita Wachter charging down the combined slalom course on Thursday at the world championships in Shizukuishi, Japan.

### Wachter Triumphs In Combined Slalom

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan -Anita Wachter of Austria, the leader in the World Cup overall standings, won the women's combined slalom on Thursday and stamped herself as one of the favorites for the combined gold medal at the world alpine

through weather ranging from balmy sunshine to blizzard in 1 minute, 8.88 seconds. But to win the combined, she must excel in the downhill portion, and her chief rival is likely to be

Miriam Vogt of Germany. Vogt, one of the world's best

The combined slalom was the first race to be contested in the championships, which began with the postponement of the women's combined downhill on Wednesday. The combined downhill and the women's open downhill, scheduled Thursday,

have yet to be rescheduled. The forecast for Friday was for improving conditions with some sun and temperatures ris-

ing to near freezing.

Alberto Tomba arrived on Thursday, with controversy close behind.

Tomba, who missed the opening ceremony on Wednesday, faced a potential dent in his prospects for winning his first world damped the gold because of passible disagra in Wachter completed two runs

the competition timetable.

Marc Hodler, president of
the International Ski Federation, suggested that the men's slalom could be brought forward one week to Sunday if the weather forced the men's downhill, the championships glam-our event, to be called off or

downhillers, was second in the staged earlier than Sunday, slalom, 02 seconds behind. when it is scheduled. The men's slalom is school-

uled for Feb. 14. Organizers need a showpiece event for the weekend to satisfy television, sponsors and spectators. Tomba would fit the bill. but he could be hampered by the rescheduling because of jet-

lag and lack of training. "I still feel a little jet-lag," he said. "The possibility of a change in the schedule worries me a bit," (AP, UPI)

NOBODY WILL TRAPE WITH A KID WHOSE MOM MAKES A BAD SANDNICH.

decided at its year-end meeting to **DENNIS THE MENACE** 

FISA's World Motor Council



WHY IS TOMORROW ALWAYS GETTING HERE BEFORE I'M THROUGH WITH TODAY ?"

TREETH SELUNS

> To our readers in Switzerla and save. Just contact us at our Zurich office. Phone: (01) 481 7200

What the hillsby salet specialized in-



PEANUTS SEE, MARCIE?MY \* HELP WANTED. \*DOESN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT DO YOU ARE AD IS IN THE ATTRACTIVE YOUNG FRACTIONS.. CALL YOU THINK EXTREMELY Paper LADY CAN'T REMEMBER PATRICIA REICHARDT MARCIE? WEIRD, SIR HISTORY DATES" AT NUMBER BELOW..

BLONDIE

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DOONESBURY LOOK, BOOPSIE, I KNOW YOU CAN'T SAIING A PEAL-SALARY, SO JUST PAY TAK ON MY ROOM









### **CALVIN AND HOBBES**

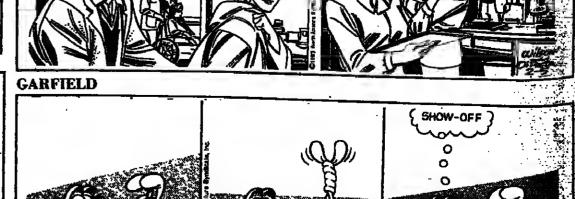
LOOK AT THIS SANDWICH MY MOM MADE! I'M NOT EATING THIS WRETCHED THING! WITH, THIS SOUID ISN'T EVEN FRESH! SMELL IT! LOOK HOW RUBBERY IT IS! AND THE INKY BRINE HAS SOAKED THE BREAD! THE PICKLES ARE PULP! GROS! WANNA TRADE P



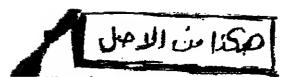








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# **SPORTS**

### Kansas St. And Duke Saved by Clutch Shots

The Associated Press

There should be no problem imagining a big shot by Bobby Hurley paving the way for another Duke victory. But clutch free throws by Kansas State's Anthony Beane? That's another matter. But as sure as Hurley broke a

temporary scoring drought with a COLLEGE BASKETBALL

key 3-pointer in the No. 5 Blue Devils' victory over No. 6 North Carolina, Beane put aside his 66percent efficiency from the line to give the Wildcats a 62-61 victory over No. 16 Oklahoma in Manhat-

in Durham, North Carolina, Hurley had not scored a point in the second half and Duke (16-3, ACC 5-3) was clinging to a three-point lead over the Tar Heels (17-3, 6-2). Then he popped a long one to start a 20-9 final push that led the Blue Devils to an 81-67 victory.

tan, Kansas, on Wednesday.

Kansas State (14-3, 4-1 Big Eight) got the ball after Terry Evans of Oklahoma (14-6, 2-3) missed the front end of a one-and-one free throw with 20.3 seconds to go.
Following a timeout, Beane brought the ball up court and tried

a 15-footer that was blocked by Pete Lewis. During the struggle for the loose ball, a foul was called on Angelo Hamilton, sending Beane

to the line for a one-and-one. No. 2 Kentucky 87, Mississippi St. 63: The Wildcats (16-1, 7-1 SEC) proved rude hosts to the Bulldogs (11-8, 3-5), winning on the strength of 23-2 and 14-6 surges.

temples

No. 4 Cincinnati 98, Austin Peay 61: The Bearcats (17-1), getting 31 points from Nick Van Exel, won their 14th straight game while handing the visiting Governors (3-15) their 13th straight loss, No. 11 Vanderbilt 76, South Car-

olina 72: The Commodores (17-3, 7-1 SEC) won their sixth straight game, thanks to Billy McCaffrey, who scored six of his 27 points in the final 53 seconds to beat the visiting Gamecocks (8-10, 4-5).

Villanova 82, No. 15 Pittsburgh 76: Lauce Miller scored 20 of his 27 points in the second half as the visiting Wildcats (7-9, 3-7 Big East) won their second game in a row after seven losses. The Panthers (13-4, 6lost their second in a row.

No. 19 Purdue 62, Ohio St. 57: Glenn Robinson scored 29 points, including two free throws that put Big Ten) ahead for good with 1:41 left. The Buckeyes (9-8, 2-6) lost their sixth straight game.



The 76ers' Hersey Hawkins found no way around Alonzo Mourning, Charlotte's rookie center. Mourning had 29 points and 15 rebounds in the Hornets's 129-118 NBA victory in Philadelphia.

### Owners Ban Schott for One Year

### Reds' Chief Also Fined \$25,000 for Racial and Ethnic Slurs

CHICAGO - Marge Schott, owner of the Cincinnati Reds, has been suspended from baseball for one year by major league haseball's governing executive council for her alleged and admitted racial and ethnic slurs. She was also

If Schott complies with the terms of her suspension, which begins March 1, she will be reinstated on Nov. 1. She would then be on probation until Feb. 28, 1994.

During the ban, she will not be permitted to be involved in decisions affecting the day-to-day operations of the team, but her controlling interest in the Reds is unaffected. Although she will not be able to sit in the owner's box at field

level at Riverfront Stadium, Schott, 64, will be allowed to attend Reds games. Schott's attorney, Robert Bennett, said that he had secured concessions for his client in return for her pledge not to sue baseball over

"I've learned that a reasonably good settle-ment is better than a successful suit." Bennett said at a news conference Wednesday night after the announcement of the penalty. "We felt

we accomplished this way what we could have accomplished through a lawsuit."

Schott had no comment on the decision, but Bennett said she was "very upset and very depressed—I don't mean in a clinically sort of way - that she has been singled out."

Hank Aaron, baseball's career home run leader and a senior vice president with the Atlanta Braves, said the penalty was too lenient.

"I know Marge is laughing all the way to wherever it is she is going," he said. "She won this one. I am very much disappointed. That just gives everybody else, the owners, the right to do and say what they want. Nobody is going to attack one of their own peers, ft's a country

"It sends out a message that we're still living in a captivity world where blacks are treated no better than 20 or 30 years ago," he added. Each side had its own view of what took place over the past two days. Bennett said that he had negotiated a settlement that Schott

could live with, haggling with baseball's lawyers and the chairman of the 10-member executive council, Bud Selig, since late Tuesday night. But Selig, the Milwaukee Brewers president, insisted that no deal had been struck. He said the council, which is running baseball in the absence of a commissioner, made its decision and then secured an agreement from Schott to comply without bringing a legal challenge. "We reached an opinion; that decision was accepted by Mrs. Schott," said Selig, who indi-

cated that the council had voted unanimously. "This was a decision on what we felt was clearly in the best interests of an institution we care

wery deeply about. We had to do what we felt was right."

"Mrs. Schott's remarks reflect the most base and demeaning type of racial and ethnic stereotyping," he said, "indicating an insensitivity that cannot be accepted or tolerated by anyone in health!" in basehall."

Schott also was ordered to attend multicultural training programs conducted by an orga-nization deemed acceptable by the council.

Schott named the Reds' general manager, Jim Bowden, to take over the club's day-to-day operations. According to Bennett, Schott agreed to the suspension only after gaining two concessions: that she be allowed to attend games and that her status as managing partner be unaffected, which means she will still earn revenue from the team.

Schott became the fourth baseball owner in

the past 50 years to be suspended.
William Cox of the Philadelphia Phillies was suspended in 1943 for betting on his team. The New York Yankees' George Steinbrenner was banned twice - first in 1974 after pleading guilty to conspiring to make illegal contribu-tions to Richard Nixon's presidential cam-paign, then in 1990 for paying Howard Spira \$40,000 to obtain information to discredit out-fielder Dave Winfield. Steinbrenner is still serving the 1990 suspension, but is scheduled to return to the helm of the Yankees next month.

Ted Turner, owner of the Atlanta Braves, was suspended in 1977 after having tampered with the potential free agent Gary Matthews.

The executive session was the final chapter in a saga that began in mid-November when alle-gations that Schott made racist and anti-Semit-ic remarks and used ethnically insensitive com-

ments about Japanese were first made public. Schott has acknowledged using the term "nigger" and has been quoted as using phrases such as "money-grubbing Jew." She has also been forced to defend her belief that Adolf Hitler was good for Germans in the beginning of his Nazi dictatorship "but he went too far."

She became the target of an investigation after Tim Sabo, a former Reds financial officer, made charges in a suit against her, stating that Schott routinely used racial sturs and ordered him not to hire minority personnel. Sharon Jones, a former official with the Oakland Ath-letics, also accused Schott of making racist comments about African-Americans and vowing to never hire one while on a 1987 telephone conference call with fellow owners.

Schott has since denied most of Sabo's charges and all of those by Jones, but has acknowledged other complaints, such as keeping a swastika as a souvenir.

On Wednesday, Jones said the punishment

was "too little, too late." Others thought it was appropriate. Abraham H. Foxman, director of the Anti-Defamation League, said baseball's "strong stand against

bigorry and prejudice is to be commended."

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who has threatened Opening Day boycotts unless base-ball improves minority hiring, called the deci-sion "a responsible step." But he warned there could still be boycotts unless other teams hire

Tyrone Yates, a black Cincinnati city councilman who had urged a three-year suspension, compared the penalty with Jackie Robinson's breaking of baseball's color barrier.

"I believe this decision is as significant a signal as Branch Rickey's elevation of Jackie Robinson to the major leagues in 1947," Yates said. He added that while it was "a sad day" for those who had sought a stiffer punishment, it was also "a giant leap forward."

### She May Have Many Sins, But She Is Paying for the Sins of the Many

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service HICAGO — The hypocrisy of the Marge Schott judgment by major league baseball is that the owners are punishing her for the wrong statement by major league baseball is that might injure their business interests, so they

They have no business coming down on her for have said in one way or another themselves. And if they baven't said it, they

have certainly acted as though they believe such racial and ethnic

in the U.S. Constitution, and can say anything she eventually quit to take a job outside baseball wants, as hateful as it might be. That's one of the beauties of a democracy, that we can tolerate repre-beasible speech, but we don't have to like it, or do

When it came to light in a trial deposition business with those who express that speech.

What Marge Schott should have been repri-over as the leading light of the Reds in 1984, she hired exactly zero black or Hispanic employees in the front office.

There are 45 front-office employees and, until her remarks were publicized last summer, there stereotypes are written in stone, or at least the had been only two blacks on the staff. One was a .... black man who worked on the grounds crew and She certainly has the right of free speech as stated whom she in fact elevated to head of his group. He

The best thing that could have happened was for Cincinnati fans to boycott the Reds. And for fans ers like Eric Davis and Dave Parker, and passed remarks such as "money-grubbing Jews" in reference to people with which the club was doing business, and widely used a term like "Jap," which some take as pejorative in this racially sensitive

> The best thing that could have happened would have been for fans everywhere to boycott Reds' games.

climate, the owners were forced to take notice. They were moved to even greater action when

What's riveting here is that none of Marge Schott's words or actions came as surprises to the owners. After all, many knew or heard of her crude remarks, Even if they had not heard any of her epithets in person, they certainly heard of the talk of Marge, since word travels quickly in the tight

society of big-league baseball.

And if any say they knew nothing of her raw language, they cannot claim ignorance about her hiring practices. And if they do, then their ignorance is mexcusable, and probably willful. Because the league keeps track of minority hirings and the

rate of minority percentages.

Right now, the average number of minority employees in the front offices of the combined 28 clubs is 17 percent. This is up from 2 percent in 1987, a time that is described in baseball as the "pre-Campanis" era.

I MS CTA WAS USDETED IN WINCH ALL CAI

necessities" to be managers and general managers in the majors at that time, Campanis - who was not an owner - was fired

by the Dodgers for his remarks. From that point forward, baseball teams in the ironically termed "national pastime" (which systematically have excluded large portions of the populace) have been pushed, if not shoved, by the commissioners Peter Ucberroth, Bart Gramatti and Fay Vincent to hire more minority personnel. But most teams have still been slow. Why? For

these reasons: When one general manager wanted to trade for a black player, his owner - not Schott — said, "We've got too many niggers on the field."

Another owner, referring to the handful of Jewish owners, said, "The Jews are ruining baseball."

The feeling here is, Marge Schott is the opposite side of the coin from the Greek Orthodox Church.

By that is meant, the head priest in that church is woman who works in the ticket department.

Al Sharpton threatened to organize boycotts by When it came to light in a trial deposition by a dismissed employee that she had used such phrases

Al Sharpton threatened to organize boycotts by general manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers, ball owners. Marge Schott may be the worst embarrassed himself and his employers by saying among equals. And the most publicized. For these on national television that blacks didn't have "the sins, her equals have judged her.

#### SIDELINES

#### King to Promote Lewis-Tucker Bout MEXICO CITY (AP) — Don King submitted the highest bid and will promote Lennox Lewis's defense of his World Boxing Council heavy-

weight title against Tony Tucker. The WBC opened scaled bids on Thursday and King's offer of \$12,160,000 beat bids of \$12,002,000 from the promoter Dan Duva and \$8,100,000 from a group that included Lewis's manager, Frank Maloney. King the promoter for Tucker, said the fight was likely to be held in Las Vegas on May 8.

#### Faldo Shares the Lead in Singapore

SINGAPORE (Reuters) — Nick Faldo took a share of the lead Thursday with a first-round 67 in the Johnnie Walker Classic golf

The world's No. 1 golfer, whose joint 26th place finish in Dubai on Sunday was his worst European tour performance since May 1991, shared the three-under-par lead with his fellow Briton Darren Clarke, Peter Senior of Australia and Boonchu Ruangkit of Thailand.

#### Hillsborough Victim Allowed to Die

LONDON (AP) — The parents of a soccer fan injured in the Hillsborough stadium tragedy that claimed 95 lives, on Thursday won a long legal battle to allow their son to die.

Tony Bland, 21, has been on life support for nearly four years, living in a persistent vegetative state since the disaster in April 1989. He was one of hundreds of fans crushed before the Football Association Cup semifinal between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest at Sheffield's Hillsborough stadium. Bland's head was crushed and his brain starved of oxygen. Medical experts said he had no chances of recovery.

Medical experts said he had no chances of recovery.

His parents, Allan and Barbara Bland, fought through the High Court, Appeal Court and finally the House of Lords for the right to withdraw his life-support system. On Thursday, five law lords unanimously dismissed an appeal by the government legal officer. Without life-support treatment, doctors said Bland would die without pain within days.

#### For the Record

Paul Hodkinson of Britain retained his WBC world featherweight title on Wednesday in London, stopping Ricardo Cepeda of Puerto Rico in

#### **SCOREBOARD**

Clevelund 30 22 29 36-188 Allyworker 7 32 29 35-190 Dougherty 13-18 5-6 31, Price 5-15 6-6 77; Brickovski 7-15 2-4 16, Robertson 6-12 3-4 18. Rebounds—Cleveland 32 (Nance 15), Milwouker Q (Brickowski 7), Assists—Cheveland 28 (Nance, Wilklas, Price 5), Milwouker Q (Brickowski 7), Assists—Cheveland 28 (Nance, Wilklas, Price 5), Milwouker 27 (Moryberry 9), 19 22 29 31 39-119 Dollos 24 25 27 34-162 Cicipron 12-26 4-26, Macwell 9-19 2-22; White 6-17 6-6 22, Harver 12-21 2-4 27, Rebounds—Houston 60 (Olojuwan 18), Dollos 9 IDavis 14), Assists—Houston 25 IHorry 5), Dollos 18 (Horner 8). Denver 19 28 36 19-96 Uhab 25 34 22 29-180 Williams 5-18 3-4 19, Elberty 9-15 2-4 20; KAlicione 9-13 10-22 25, Stockton 7-12 6-9 22, J.Molone 7-13 2-3 16, Longley 8-13 0-1 16, D.West-6-16-1113, Macwery-6-11-113; Borthey-7-13 3-3 17, Durnes 7-12 3-3 16, Longley 8-13 0-1 16, D.West-6-16-1113, Money-6-8-1-113; Borthey-7-13 3-3 17, Durnes 7-12 4-17, Alnes 6-8-3-4 19, Rebaunds—Milmosota 44 (Person, Lansley 9), Phoenix 79 (Borkley 14), Assists—Milmesota 25 (Williams 7), Phoenix 30 (K.Johnson 6), Chicago 24 (Person 11), Socromenta 21 19-24 17, Rebaunds—Chicago 34 (Grant 11), Socromenta 24 (Webb 6). BASKETBALL **NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE Pct -634 -556 -513 .512 .405 .341 .284 77 25 14 27 12 30 al Divisio 30 15 27 18 WESTERN CONFERENCE Pct 451 451 571 225 973 3 38 073
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SDAY'S RRSULTS WEDNESDAY'S RRSULTS
Clearlotte 28 25 36 38—129
Philodelphia 17 39 32 36—118
Johnson 11-7 3-3 25, Mourning 11-18 7-8 29;
Gilliam 9-15 6-8 24, Howkins 8-12 3-3 20, Rebounds—Charlotte 46 [Mourning 15], Philodelphia 45 (Hornacek, Long, Perry 8), Assists—Charlotte 36 (Bogues 13), Philodelphia
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66 (Rice 14), Augists—Allouria 18 (Augman 6),
Miomi 23 (Smith 10).

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Major College Scores EAST
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Perdham 81, Holv Cross 73
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St. Jesaph's 74, Rhade island 46
Towson St, 82, Md-Bollimore County 76
Villianova 82, Pittsburgh 74
Alabama A&M 94, Alabama St. 83
Appalachian St. 80, N.C.-Willianova 72
Auburn 85, Mississipol 74
Coosiel Carolina 84, Charleston Southern
Coopin St. 73, Delaware St. 54
Duke 81, N. Carolina 67
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Jackson 51, 64, Toxodoo 50
Jomes Modison 118, Morgon 51, 73
Kenfucky 87, Mississipol 51, 63
Memorits 51, 96, Florida Atlantic 46
N. Carolino AST 65, Vinston-Salam
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Memoris St. 96. Florido Atlantic & N. Carolina Atl. 65, Winston-Salam N.C.-Greensbore N. Folirisch Dickin Richmond Bl. George Mason 62 Southern U. 91, 5E Louisiana 85 Vanderbill 76, S. Carelina 72 W. Carolina 73, Londer SJ William & Mary 77, VMI 67 Winthrup 79, N.C.-Ashevilla 66 MIDN'EST Boll St. 40, Akran 59 Bowling Green NS, Cam. Michigan 1 Cincinsott 98, Austin Peav 61 Cincinsott 98, Austin Peav 61 Cincinsott 98, Nebrasia 69 Kantos 55, 42, Oklahama 61 Miomi, Otto 69, Kant 55 Aljinesota 95, Penn St. 67 Missouri 45, CS Northridge 54 ME Illinols 77, Chicago St. 74 Ohio U. 81, E. Michigan 74, OT Purdué 62, Otto St. 57 Toledo 64, W. Michigan 62 Wisconsin 101, Northwestern 87 SOUTH-WEST Lampr 143, Proirle View 88 Equitarra Meth. 105, Boylor 72

Loungr 143, Prolific View 86 Southern Meth. 105, Boylor 92 Texas Christion 83, Texas 77 Texas Tech #7. Texas A&M 54 Texas-El Paso 72, Mississippi ( FAR WEST

HOCKEY

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE

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34 23 4 54 219 194
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Los Angeles Mantreol Robificille (36) 2; Domphouse (27), LeCtoir (8), Sevard (13), Ewen (5), Mutler (26) 2, Diarme (12), Siets en pagi—Los Angeles Ion Rocicet) 15-16-6-31. Montreol Ion Hrudey, Stouber 10-15-15-40. 

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Third Round First Les
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Lerida 9, Reol Sociedad 8
Sevilla 8, Volencio 8
Real Mallorca 2, Real Madrid 8
Jaen 1, Villareal 9
Real Valladolid 1, Albacate 8
DUTCH FIRST DIVISION wins, 6-5 on penuities)

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SKIING

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Sun Valley, Idaho, 1:12.51.

#### TRANSACTIONS

Assertion Leave
KANSAS CITY—Agreed to 1 year contract
with Jose Lind, second baseman,
MIRRESOTA—Agreed to 1 year contracts
with Alike Maksudian, catcher; Jeff Reboutet, infielder; and George Taumis, pitcher. National League CHICAGO CUBS—Agreed to 1 year con-tracts with Gree Hibbard, pitcher, and Matt Walback, catcher.

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#### **OBSERVER**

### Pass the Sarsaparilla

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — Washington is tough. Washington reporters who infest the weekend TV gab shows kept saying it. "A tough town." You could sense their pride in that cough town. in that toughness. That tough town was their town, they had flourished in it, which showed they were tough

to the top in a tough town.

New Yorkers sometimes sound like this, also Los Angeles people in the movie business. Tough town, that New York. Tough business, those movies.

too: 8 tough crowd who had risen

What went on in Washington during President Clinton's first days was like the start of a Randolph Scott movie. Scott spent a lot of his movie career cleaning up tough towns, which is pretty much what Bill Clinton has been elected to do.

Scott would ride into a sinkhole of loose living and corruption, a stranger on a white horse with a clean shave and a white hat. And he'd stride into the saloon, wearing a sweetest-guy-in-the-West smile, and order - oy vay! - sarsaparilla, always pronounced "sasparella."

All around him grossly unshaven, sour-smelling, whisky-guzzling, black-hatted hard noses let him know they could hardly wait to pump him full of lead.

In the typical tough town des-tined for a Randolph Scott cleansing the mere spectacle of a man ordering a sissy drink like sarsaparil-la made hard noses itch to kill. What a surprise they were doomed to.

Is Bill Clinton a boy trying to fill Randolph Scott's manly boots, or will the Potomac sinkhole end up purified despite its hard noses? The Washington press, famously hard of nose, and rocklike of jaw in its TV division, immediately started hinting the stranger was an inno-cent because of the bumbled Zoe Baird nomination.

Movie connoisseurs instantly recognized the plot. An innocent, eh? Innocence is to Washington what sarsaparilla-sipping was to the Old West. Press and TV assumed the ritual roles of whiskery whisky-guzzlers menacing good Randolph Scott and began hinting that a sissy had come to town.

A little forbearance used to be customary for oew presidents. Now, however, the honeymoon

seemed to end with the inaugura-

tion parade. In no time at all, an unlikely gang with little in common except hardness of nose made quick hash of a Clinton campaign promise to stop military discrimination against ho-mosexuals. In this he seemed outgunned by grizzlier toughness and outwitted by superior cunning.

This time he was up against (1) the political Christian right, which inspired a telephone call-in campaign terrifying to Congress; (2) the Joint Chiefs of Staff, including Gen-eral Colin Powell; (3) the Republican congressional party, seeking quick political profit from exploit-ing anti-homosexual passions, and (4) Senator Sam Nunn of his own party, whose chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee has produced a nose so hard it seems the press must soon anoint him with one of those heroic labels like "second" or "third" or "fourth most powerful

man in Washington."

For comic relief at the president's expense, Nunn and the Joint Chiefs not only left Clinton looking like a road-show Randolph Scott, they also took the occasion to decide they wouldn't go ahead, after all, with military spending cuts which had been counted on to ease the president's hudget problem.

Superficially, Clinton seemed to be in for a long four years: hard noses calling the tune, Congress playing deadlock politics again, special interests terrorizing the usu-

Tough Washington seemed to have survived one more election uprising and to be settling into another onset of Same Old Thing.

This ignores Clinton's remarkable power to plod triumphantly forward when defeat seems to radiate all about him. Maybe he is more clever than he seems. Could there have been a plot afoot, under which he would get immediate credit for trying to keep his promises to gays while certain clever hard noses arranged to let time's delay drain passion from the issue?

The coming money battle will disclose whether he is clever or just makes things up as he goes along. It will also reveal whether Washington is as tough as it boasts, or just

New York Times Service

### Down a Hard Road: The Writer as Outlaw

By David Streitfeld

Washington Post Service

OOD GRIEF, Idaho — Junkies, private eyes, death row immates, folks on the lam from the law or themselves, psychotics and institutionalized misfits who look like they've had all the meat sucked out of them. Welcome to Denis Johnson's world. In five highly regarded books of fiction, he has never created a character who could be deemed a model citizen. That's probably because the writer spent years being somewhat less than respectable himself. He's trying, though. At 43, Johnson's worst habit is shaving only once a month. He just got married again, for

the third time. He oow has a regular job — a one-year stint at the Iowa Writers' Workshop that marks his first full-scale venture into the world of academia. And he's taken a lively interest in God.

Recently, that has meant studying with some Jehovah's Witnesses. They came to his house, which is tucked away in 8 forsaken spot up near the Canadian border, and did the usual spiel. "Ever wonder what would happen if you said to a Jehovah's Witness, 'Yes, come on in?" Johnson asks. He did, got some pamphlets and was swayed enough to start studying with them. "They read the Bible very carefully, with a very soher and objective approach." he explains. "I've oever done that."

Johnson doesn't feel like a Witness, but he doesn't feel like much else, either. "I don't know what I am," he confesses. But he knows what he's not. He's no longer the guy in his oew book, a highly praised series of linked stories called "Jesus' Son."

The only name the hero of these 11 tales has is an unprintable vulgarism. Among his adventures and accom-plishments: overdosing nearly to the point of death, getting tossed from an abortion clinic while his girlfriend is being treated, spying on a woman in her bedroom, punching another guifriend in the stomach, robbing the dead of Social Security payments. He's not exactly evil — kind of wretched instead — but you still wouldn't want your sister

It's nearly all true, Johnson says; you might as well call

It's nearly all true, Johnson says; you might as well call it an autobiography. The title doesn't come from the Bible but Lou Reed's song "Heroin": "When I'm rushing on my run, and I feel just like Jesus' Son."

The son of a U.S. Information Agency employee, Johnson was born in Munich. The family promptly moved to the District of Columbia for a few years, and then Alexandria, Virginia. When Denis was 7, they went to Tokyo for a five-year stretch, followed by Manila for another five. Somewhere along the line, something went wrong. Maybe it was culture shock - all those exotic places and then back first to Potomac, Maryland, then Alexandria again as an uneasy 16-year-old. "I just fe't like I had a headache ever since the minute I was born, and

Narcotics was that something, and it led to all sorts of trouble. Johnson's third decade was one long spiral out of control. He got his college degree, married, had a son and began teaching — even published two books of poetry, to the world's utter disinterest — but the urge to destroy outstrade all else. Heroin was his nearon of choice. overrode all else. Heroin was his weapon of choice.

"If you feel uncomfortable all your life, if there's something really wrong inside, and you find something that makes it go away, what aren't you willing to do to get more

Maybe he's jinxed, like the Charlie Brown for whom Good Grief ---not really a town; mostly it's a funky bar by the side of the highway --- is named.



The occasionally clean-shaven Johnson: "I just felt like I had a headache ever since the minute I was born."

To get to Johnson's lair, you go out behind the bar, take the worst-looking road, and hope for the best during the next five miles. The difficulty of making it down this gravel path is part of the reason Johnson likes it; some new construction nearby has him worried that the neighbor-hood is getting too crowded. The soaring population density is increasing his blood pressure as well.

Johnson was a bad alcoholic and addict, and not much of a criminal. "I wasn't able to jive around like you need to, and I wasn't able to commit crimes, because I had no nerve." But he couldn't back it in the legitimate world cither. "I was always rallying one more time to get through one more day, without being drummed out."

"I became really depressed, and strange," says Johnson. How strange? As the narrator of "Jesus' Son" says in defense of a friend who almost beat a man to death with a tire iron: "If I opened up your head and ran a hot soldering iron around in your brain, I might turn you into someone like that"

The bottom was reached in 1978 via a decision not to write if he couldn't do it without drugs. Johnson went through withdrawal and detox. Gradually, like a well filling with water, the writing came back. It started with a line of poerry. A couple of days later came two lines. Pretty soon, he was a writer again, and clean.

There was a second marriage, in the early '80s, to a Provincetown, Massachusetts, artist. That union foundered on Johnson's penchant for voyaging to places such as Liberia and the Philippines in quest of journalism material and, perhaps, the sort of thrill that drugs once gave him.

ACROSS

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4 Preachy

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"Denis drinks deeply of whatever comes his way," says Cindy, 30, his oew bride. "He's learned as he's gotten older to be more discriminating."

Despite being grim, Johnson's novels are things of beauty too: surreal, but with an edge. After "Angels," which appeared in 1983, came "Fiskadono," a post-nuclear holocaust novel, and "The Stars at Noon," which takes place in revolutionary Nicaragua and echoes, maybe inevitably, Graham Greene. "Resuscitation of a Hanged Man," which

appeared two years ago, did variations on the private-eye

theme. Johnson has won plandits for all of these, if not exactly massive sales. In fact, an income crunch is directly responsible for the publication of "Jesus' Son."

Most of the stories were written in the early '80s, but Johnson felt they were too autobiographical, too embarrassing for publication. The material on his girlfriends—like the woman who is paralyzed on her left side, a condition the narrator finds "mwholesome and very erot-- makes such recent tell-all tomes as Richard

Rhodes's "Making Love" seem benign.
What changed his mind was a bad dose of malaria, picked
up in the Philippines during a magazine assignment. Back in
the United States, he was unable to work. He couldn't do the article, he couldn't write fiction, he was broke.

"It was just a desperate act. The reason I wasn't publishing them is I didn't want people to say, "Oh, look at this guy!" But I don't think we really have a right to make decisions like that. Authors should think of themselves as

Johnson, against all odds, is still alive. There's nothing

#### **PEOPLE**

#### The Rumors Are True: Bhutto Has 3d Child

After denying for months that she was pregnant, former Prime Minister Benezir Bhutto of Pakistan gave birth by cesarean section stan gave ourin by cesarean section to a girl in a British hospital, where she was being treated for gall-stones, according to news reports Thursday. In a hody worded denial in January, Bhutto's political secre-tary, Naheed Khan, said, "This is the sort of news you published during the elections of 1990 and you were wrong then and you're wrong now." Bhutto and her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, have two other children, and their births were also shrouded in secrecy. She insists that questions about her pregnan-cies or plans for more children are "irrelevant to public life and sexist

The Duchess of York, the estranged wife of Prince Andrew, has spurned an offer to be the new spokeswoman and model for "No Excuses" jeans, according to the Evening Standard. The newspaper says the U.S. company made a million-dollar offer for a series of photo shoots of Fergie's denim-clad bottom. Past models for "No Excuses" have included Donna Rice, whose relationship with Gary Hart torpedoed his presidential campaign, and Donald Trump's ex-girliriend. Marla Maples. Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Excelett, has resumed public du-ties after a monthlong bout with pneumonia . . . Princess Anne : and her new husband, Commander Timothy Laurence, have leased a London apartment — in Dolphin Square, a huge brick building over-looking the Thames — breaking a long tradition of royalty bying in state palaces or their own country

Pierre Berge, the co-founder of the Yves Saint Laurent fashion house, was voted down Thursday from the presidency of the Ready-to-wear Continiers' and Fashion Designers' Union, which he had led since he helped found it 17 years ago. Berge, 62, was replaced by Vla-dicult de Konsmine of Nina Ricci.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 6, 7 & 9

#### WEATHER

### Today | High | Love W CSF | CSF | 11/52 | 8/48 | sh 11/52 | 8/49 | sh 11/52 | 8/49 | sh 11/52 | 8/49 | sh 14/57 | 7/44 | pc 14/57 | 6/42 | sh 15/41 | 4/51 | c 14/52 | 6/49 | sh 16/43 | 3/27 | c 16/52 | 6/42 | sh 16/54 | 6/43 | sh North America Western Europe will have Takyo will have showers tranquil weather this week over the weekend, while Sancray, porneps accompa-nied by a peried of snow. Sunday will be a bitierly cold day. After thunderstorms rumble across Origando and Memi Saturday. Senday will be sunny and cool. Rain could reach Los Angeles Sunday or Monday. ond and early next week. Days will be mide with some aun. Central Europe will have midder weather and a few showers Saturday. Sunday and Monday will be dry and chilly. Eastern Europe will hare colder with a success tollowed by snow Burries. Seoti will tim brisk and chilly. The recent warm weather will end in Beijing Saturdey ball will end in Shanghai Surdey, but in rettier place will a tim unusually cold. Some cooling will reach Hong Kong late Sunday or Mondey. 11/52 13/55 11/52 4/43 13/56 13/56 13/56 13/56 14/57 14/57 14/57 12/53 12/53 6/43 6/43 12/53 13/56

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**CROSSWORD** 

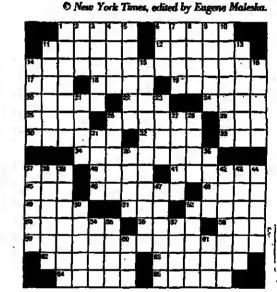
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#### **BOOKS**

Miracles of a Black Church By Samuel Freedman. 373 pages. \$22.50. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by

Francine Prose

E ARLY in "Upon This Rock," Samuel Freedman's (ascinating account of a year among the congregation of Saint Paul Com-munity Baptist Church in East New York, Brooklyn, the Reverend Johnny Ray Youngblood preaches a Christmas sermon updating the Nativity story for a troubled black parish where gang violence is a more pressing concern than Original Sin, and where the Virgin Birth must seem supremely beside the point to pregnant teenage girls. In Younghlood's revitalized Gospel, Mary is a young unwed mother and

UPON THIS ROCK: The Joseph is a good man whose faith never wavers despite the strain of explaining his unique domestic situation to the brothers on the street: "So when Jesus was conceived,

wasn't no joy . . . Mary didn't go around, 'I'm expectin' for the Lord, I'm expectin' for the Lord. . . Joe didn't pass out any cigars. He was burnin', but there wasn't no cigars. To be honest with you, in a way, for Mary and Joseph that first

Christmas was hell. It was hell." This sermon — profoundly spiritual, earthy, ironic and above all acutely responsive to the real lives fies the vital ministry that Young-blood calls "Church Unusual." A visionary and an activist, larger than life and touchingly human, Younghlood is at the center of this generous book and of the commu-

Youngblood and his parishioners have built schools and a playground, have established youth groups, a merchant's association, a ce company and a men's organization that has reconciled fathers and sons, and have brought black men back to the church.

Though Freedman, a former New York Times reporter, focuses on Youngblood, his vision is wide enough to include the preacher's world. There are moving portraits of the souls Youngblood touches: the former drug addict who leads Saint Paul's Wounded Healers self-help program; a slow-witted boy whose bitions far exceed his capabilities; a family grieving for a man killed by an off-duty policeman in

an argument over a parking space.

are more valuable for being unob-are badly put together — marred trusive. He is a writer with a sub-constructions, misplaced modifiject: the prodigious difference that ers, misused words, inexact and unindividuals can make Modestly, he fortunate metaphors and similes. keeps himself out of the narrative, and the reader will surely thank him for keeping quiet, listening and like Younghlood's sermons, his subject rolls along regardless. But

in passing do we register the questions it leaves masked. Why hasn't Youngblood moved beyond the neighborhood? How does the community deal with its stubborn failures; incorrigibles who don't respond to the church's ability to heart-rending reconciliations?

What's more distracting is to These histories are so eventful, find ourselves wishing that Freed-these personalities so complex that man had found the sort of copy critic, wrote this for The New York one might almost think this story

could write itself. Freedman's gifts see why so many of his sentences Perhaps Freedman is a chapter writer instead of a sentence writer subject rolls along, regardless. But "Upon This Rock" gives the everywhere are tiny grammadeal reader so much to ponder that only errors that make one feel small and errors that make one feel small and cranky for even paying attention to how they diminish our enjoyment.

Even so, "Upoo This Rock" is a deeply stirring performance, a tes-tament to how an individual and a group can be innovative, resource-ful, brave — and achieve the near-

By Alan Truscott

N English boy who is selected A to play cricket for his school wears a special cap to mark his status. When he is older, he may earn a county cap. International caps for playing in a single match against another country, are highly prized in any activity, although the

cap is usually an imaginary one.

Danish bridge organizers have long been intrigued by this concept, and have for many years kept track of caps won by their players. Their leading cap winner, with an astonishing 439, is Stig Werdelin, closely followed by Steen Moller with 403. This, says Syend Novrup, bridge columnist for The Politike a Danish newspaper, is a record for Denmark in any activity, and might well be a record - if only because few countries keep such

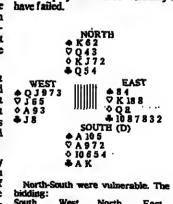
The diagramed deal is an example of Werdelin at work. He was in three no-trump, and the spade queen was led. He won the king in dummy, and was anxious to develcomy, and was anxious to develop diamonds without allowing East a quick opportunity to continue spades.

BRIDGE

His solution was remarkable: At the second trick he led the diamond dence from the dummy. If West had held the queen, he would not have been able to continue spades and South would have bad good chances of making nine tricks.

As it was, East understandably went astray. It did not occur to him that South would play in this way if missing the ace and queen, so he played low. The ten drove out the ace, and Werdelin now knew where the queen was. He later played the king of diamonds, dropped the

queen and made his game. With routine play he would certainly have failed.



# Now good news can travel even faster.



